THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR DECEMBER 1804:

With a VIEW *of* DUMBARTON CASTLE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to Dec.. 25. 1804, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1804. Nov.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	
26	29.61	35	38	——	Clear
27	29.75	33	41	0.02	Shower
28	29.8	37	38	——	Clear
29	29.95	36	39	——	Ditto
30	29.981	36	41	——	Ditto
Dec. 1	30	34	39	——	Cloudy
2	30.09	34	35	——	Ditto
3	30.1	36	40	——	Ditto
4	29.65	31	36	——	Ditto
5	29.16	37	41	——	Ditto
6	29.12	42	41	0.05	Rain
7	29.55	37	39	——	Cloudy
8	29.61	35	41	——	Clear
9	29.5	38	41	0.04	Showers
10	29.61	38	45	0.01	Ditto
11	29.4	40	45	——	Clear
12	20.09	41	42	——	Ditto
13	28.65	43	44	0.41	Rain
14	29.1	36	43	——	Clear
15	29.8	38	45	——	Ditto
16	30.04	32	36	——	Ditto
17	30.35	33	34	0.35	Snow
18	30.35	34	34	0.1	Snow
19	30.48	31	34	——	Clear
20	30.	33	36	——	Ditto
21	30.05	37	39	0.1	Rain
22	29.8	37	39	0.05	Ditto
23	29.57	37	38	——	Clear
24	29.65	34	38	——	Ditto
25	29.7	36	36	0.1	Snow

Quantity of Rain 1.23

High Water at LEITH For JANUARY 1805.

Days.	Morn. H. M	Even. H. M.
T. 1.	2 13	2 38
W. 2.	3 2	3 26
Th. 3.	3 49	4 12
Fr. 4.	4 36	4 57
Sa. 5.	5 18	5 40
Su. 6.	6 2	6 24
M. 7.	6 46	7 9
T. 8.	7 32	7 56
W. 9.	8 21	8 47
Th. 10.	9 15	9 43
Fr. 11.	10 13	10 43
Sa. 12.	11 14	11 46
Su. 13.	11 59	— —
M. 14.	0 51	1 22
T. 15.	1 53	2 23
W. 16.	2 52	3 23
Th. 17.	3 45	4 10
Fr. 18.	4 35	4 58
Sa. 19.	5 21	5 43
Su. 20.	6 5	6 27
M. 21.	6 49	7 11
T. 22.	7 33	7 55
W. 23.	8 18	8 41
Th. 24.	9 4	9 28
Fr. 25.	9 53	10 17
Sa. 26.	10 42	11 7
Su. 27.	11 33	11 58
M. 28.	— —	0 23
T. 29.	0 47	1 12
W. 30.	1 36	2 0
Th. 31.	2 23	2 46

MOON's PHASES, FOR JANUARY 1805.

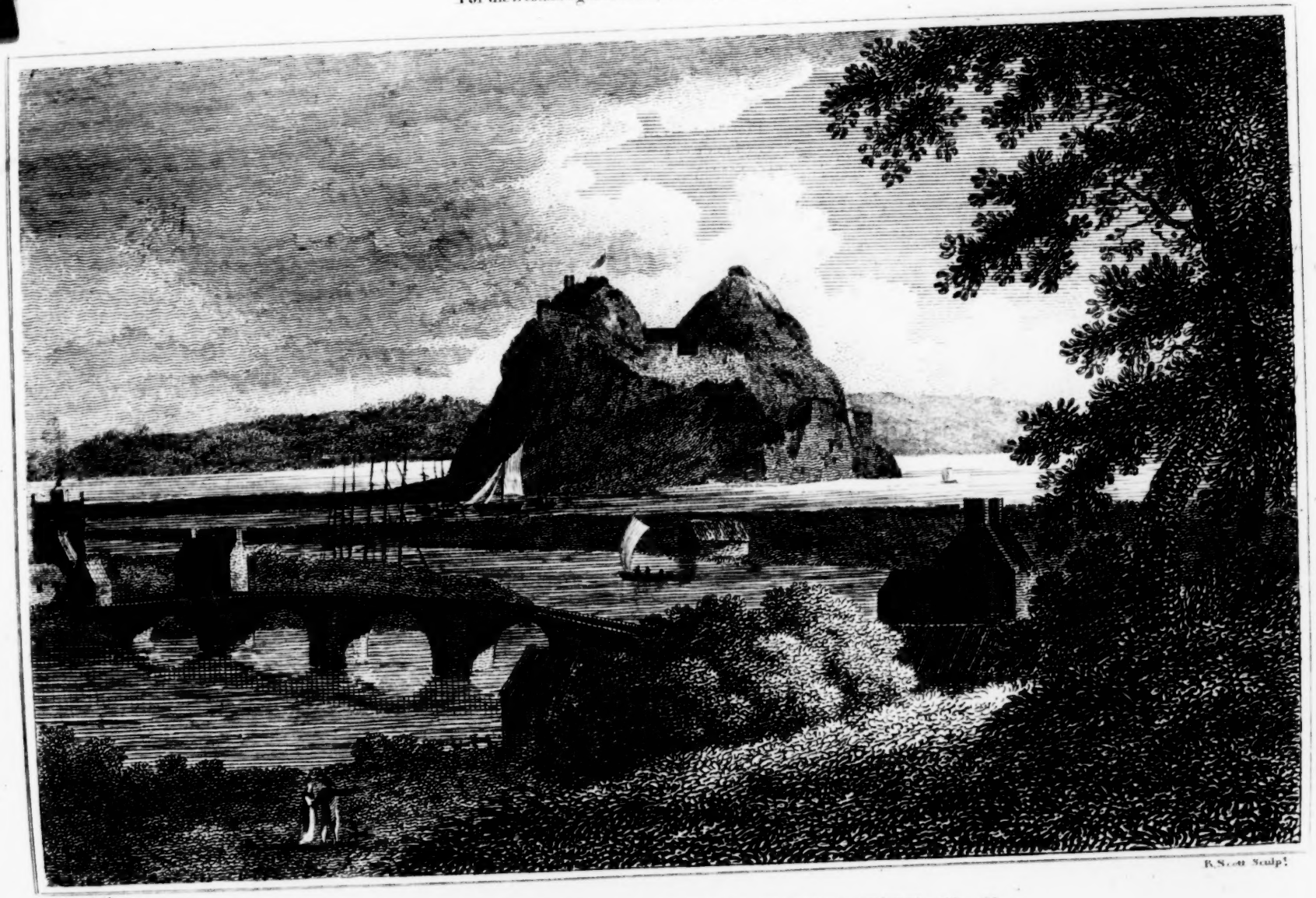
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M
N. Moon,	1. 0. 38. Morn.
First Qrtr.	8. 5. 2. Even.
Full Moon,	15. 8. 16. Morn.
Last Qrtr.	22. 2. 32. Even.
N. Moon,	30. 6. 45, Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

1805. *January* 6. Old Christmas Day.
12. Old New Year's Day.
18. Queen's Birth Day.
30. King Charles I.'s Martyrdom.

THE



A. Carse Del.t

R.S. ad Sculp.t

DUMBARTON CASTLE FROM THE N. E.

Published by A. Constable & Co.y 1 January 1805.

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For DECEMBER 1804.

DESCRIPTION *of* DUMBARTON CASTLE ; *with a* VIEW.

THIS ancient fortress is situated at a small distance from the town of Dumbarton on, a neck of land formed by the junction of the rivers Leven and Clyde. It is built on a rock, whose sides, except in one particular place, are entirely composed of immense and inaccessible precipices. About the middle of its height, it divides, and rises into two unequal summits, which, with the buildings raised upon them, exhibit an appearance highly picturesque. It is formed, in a great measure, into basaltic columns, many of which however are now broken off, and fallen down. Many parts possess also a magnetic power, which operates at a considerable distance. Antiquaries are not agreed as to whether this fortress was built previous, or subsequent, to the arrival of the Romans.

In the 8th century it was esteemed the strongest in Britain, and accordingly never was taken by main force. In the year 756, however, King Egbert reduced it by means of famine; and in 1571, when in the possession of Queen Mary, a party of the regent's army scaled it by night, and took it by surprise. In our days, it has ceased to be much regarded in this light. As from its situation, however, it commands the entrance of the Clyde, and is the key of the western highlands, a governor and garrison are still maintained in it.

ANSWER *to a* QUERY *respecting a Passage in* GOLDSMITH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

INFORM "Juvenis Condiscipula," that *Altama* is, by poetical licence, adopted by Goldsmith, instead of Alatamaha, a river of Georgia, which, after a course of 500 miles, (the first 250 very rapid, through a hilly country,) from the Cherokee mountains, falls into the Atlantic by several mouths, being then a third of a mile in breadth.

Lincolnshire, Dec. 21. 1804. *Scotus Militaris.*

I regret I cannot clean his "paint-stained" coat with equal facility.

ACCOUNT

Account *of the* National Debt redeemed.

[We have been favoured by a gentleman, whose high official situation renders his authority unquestionable, with the following statement of the progress made by the Commissioners in redeeming the National Debt, and of the sum now employed for that purpose. And we have been fortunate enough to receive, from the same respectable quarter, the promise of a similar communication every three months.]

An account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Imperial Loan, and Land Tax, to the 1st November 1804.

National Debt, redeemed	L.87,999,568
Imperial Loan, ditto	534,205
Land Tax, ditto	21,678,068
Total,	L.110,211,841

The sum to be laid out, in more purchases, the ensuing quarter, is L.1,869,288 2 1

Celestial Phenomena *for* January 1805.

Tuesday, January 1st.

THE planet Jupiter will be in conjunction with λ *Libræ*, an informed star of the 4th magnitude, situated between the *Balance* and the *Scorpion*, on which account it is called *I Scorpionis* by Doppelmayer. The longitude of Jupiter and the star is then 7ˢ..27°..45′..22″, and the latitude of the star 6′..53″ north. The latitude of Jupiter being 51′..43″ north, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 4′..50″, and Jupiter will pass to the north of the star.

Sunday, January 6th.

The planet Saturn will be in quadrature with the Sun about 32 minutes after 12 o'clock noon. The difference of their longitudes will then be *three signs*. Saturn is at present situated between θ and ζ *Virginis*, but nearest the former, and about 8 degrees northwest of *Spica Virginis*. He rises about 12 o'clock at night and comes to the meridian at 38 minutes after 5 in the morning.

Monday, January 7th.

The planet Mars is at present situated in longitude 4ˢ..16°..50′..19″, and latitude 4°..12′..48″ north. He may be seen a few degrees to the west of *Regulus*, or α *Leonis*. He rises a little after eight o'clock in the evening, and culminates about two in the morning.

Friday, January 11th.

The Georgium Sidus will be in quadrature with the Sun about 10 o'clock in the morning. His longitude is then 6ˢ..20°..51..8″, and latitude 38′ north. He comes to the south about 40 minutes past five o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, January 12th.

The planet Mercury will be stationary in longitude 10ˢ..7°..31′..28″.

Sunday, January 13th.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow about three seconds after 5 o'clock in the morning. The *second* satellite is then situated on the east of Jupiter, and the *third* and *fourth* on the western side of his disc, the third being nearest the planet.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, January 15th.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

This eclipse, which is but partly visible in this kingdom, will commence at 29 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning, when the Moon is about to set in the western part of the horizon. Total darkness will begin at 28 minutes after 7 o'clock. The Moon will set about 40 minutes after 7 o'clock. The ecliptic conjunction will take place at 13 minutes after eight. Total darkness will end at 6 minutes after nine; and the western limb of the Moon will quit the Earth's shadow at 4 minutes after ten o'clock. The digits eclipsed on the northern part of the earth's shadow will be 20°..50′. This eclipse will be visible to the western kingdoms of Europe and Africa, to the eastern parts of Asia, and the whole of North and South America, where the eclipse will be wholly visible. At the middle of the eclipse the Moon will be nearly vertical to the island St Thomas in the pacific ocean.

Thursday, January 17th.

The planet JUPITER will be in conjunction with *β Scorpionis*, a star of the second magnitude, situated in the south wing of the Virgin, in longitude 8ˢ..0°..28′..10″, and latitude 1°..2′..18″ north. The latitude of Jupiter being 53′..5″ north, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 9′..15″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Saturday, January 19th.

The planet Jupiter is at present situated in the constellation *Scorpio*, about 8 degrees to the west of *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*. He rises about four o'clock in the morning, and souths about 40 minutes past seven.

Sunday, January 20th.

The Sun will enter the sign Aquarius about 35 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning, and his longitude will then be ten signs.

Monday, January 21st.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the Sun about 47 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, January 25th.

The planet SATURN will be stationary in longitude 6ˢ..16°..12′..5″.

The Moon, will on the same day, be in conjunction with *Antares*, about 34 minutes after noon.

Saturday, January 26th.

The planet JUPITER, will be in conjunction with *ν Scorpionis*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in longitude 8ˢ..1°..54′..59″, and latitude 1°..39′..52″ north. The latitude of Jupiter being 53′..9″ north, the nearest approach of their centers will be 46′..43″, and Jupiter will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day, about 8 minutes and 3 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, the second satellite of Jupiter will *emerge* from behind his shadow. The immersion takes place before Jupiter ascends the horizon.

Sunday, January 27th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be stationary in longitude 6ˢ..20°..55′..54″, and latitude 38 minutes north.

Tuesday, January 29th.

The planet MARS will arrive at his opposition with the Sun about 47 minutes after 11 o'clock forenoon.

Wednesday, January 30th.

The Sun will suffer an eclipse, but as he is below the horizon when it takes place, it will be invisible in this country. The conjunction happens at 45 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, at which time the longitudes of the Sun and Moon is 10ˢ..10°..33′..18″, and the Moon's latitude 1°..21′..4″ north. It will be visible however to the greatest part of North and South America, and the eastern kingdoms of Asia.

On the same day the planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *σ Sagittarii*, a star of the fourth magnitude,

tude, situated in the head of the Archer, in longitude 9ˢ..12°..16′..14″. The latitude of Venus being 25′..33″ north, and that of *o Sagittarii* 53′..36″ north, the nearest approach of their centers will be 28′..3″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Murrayfield, *Dec.* 22. 1804. } D. B.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

THE New Planet, of which we have given an account in the two preceding memoirs, has received the name of *Juno*, and still continues to be observed by astronomers. The following observations were made by Mr Bode, Astronomer Royal at Berlin:

	Mean Time.	App. R. A.	S. Declin.
Sept. 21.	11ʰ..55′..21″	359°..27′..46″	3°..38′..23″
25.	11 37 4	358 47 16	4 32 10
27.	11 28 0	358 27 21	4 58 35
28.	11 23 29	358 17 18	5 11 35
Oct. 10.	10 28 42	356 29 13	7 36 56
14.	10 11 9	356 1 14	8 18 51
20.	9 45 22	355 29 24	9 12 46

A *new Metal* has been discovered in a mineral substance of Bastnas in Sweden, called Tungsten by W. D. HISINGER, and J. B. BERZELIUS. For some reason, which we cannot comprehend, these chemists have called this new metal *Cerium*, from the planet *Ceres* discovered by Piazzi. From their analysis, which they acknowledge to be imperfect, *Cerium* would seem to contain nearly three parts of silex, 55 of carbonate of lime, 22 of oxide of iron, and a quantity of that matter in a metallic state, the weight of which, after calcination, exceeded, a little, 50 *per cent.* Traces of manganese were found, but in a quantity so inconsiderable that the potash fused with Tungsten of Bastnas (*cerite*, according to these chemists,) and dissolved in water exhibited no colour.

In a former Memoir we mentioned the discovery of two new metals *iridium* and *osmium*, in the black powder of platina, by Smithson Tennant, Esq. Another *new metal* has been found in crude platina, by W. H. Wollaston, M.D. F.R.S. to which he gives the name of *Rhodium*, from the rose-colour of a dilute solution of the salts containing it. The specific gravity of Rhodium is nearly 11. It unites readily with all metals except mercury; and is precipitated by copper and other metals. Dr Wollaston imagines, in opposition to Mr Chenevix, that *Palladium* is not an artificial compound, but a simple metal.

A new island has been discovered in the South Sea, by CAPT. SOWLE, in the American ship Palmyra, of Providence Rhode island, on the 10th Nov. 1802. It has been called *Palmyra* island, and lies in 5°..49′ of north latitude, and in longitude 162° 23′ west of London. It is about three leagues in extent, and without inhabitants.

A tubular pendulum, by which the effects arising from the contraction and expansion of the common pendulum are removed, has been invented by EDWARD TROUGHTON, Mathematical Instrument Maker, London. It has all the properties of the Gridiron pendulum; but is more compact, and more steady in its motions. A description of it may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 36, p. 225.

An

An improvement in the method of blasting rocks by gunpowder has been communicated to the public by W. Jessop, Esq. After the hole is drilled in the stone, a quantity of powder is put in, and a straw introduced, filled with fine gunpowder. The hole is filled up with loose sand, and the match applied as usual. It is surprising that the loose sand should resist the force of the gunpowder.

M. Westring of Norkoping in Sweden, has found that the inner bark of the Pinus Sylvestris acts in the same manner as yellow quinquina *(cinchona regia)*, and that in certain cases it is even of superior utility.

It is a curious fact, that when an English ship of the line, which lies before Naples, changed its position during the time of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, one of the anchors, when drawn up, was so hot, that the sailors could scarcely touch it.

It would appear from letters from Petersburgh in October last, that near the southern angle of the fortress of Fanagorji, a hill on the summit of a mountain situated beside a lake $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile in circumference, began to swell on the 4th of July about midnight. The hill rose about 24 yards, and then burst with lightening and a rumbling noise like thunder, emitting burning clods and ignited stones, which were thrown considerably high, and to the distance of about a quarter of a mile. A clear flame then appeared, which diffused a disagreeable smell, and blazed during an hour and a half. The eruption occupied one half of the lake, forming a hill 20 yards in height and one third of a mile in circumference.

M. Hauy observes, that the electricity of metallic substances may furnish characters from which great advantages might be derived in regard to the distinction of minerals. In making experiments upon this subject, he insulates the piece of metal by fixing it with wax to the end of a stick of gum lac, or Spanish wax, and then rubs the metal on a piece of cloth. By means of Volta's condenser and electrometer, the nature and quantity of the electricity which the metal acquires is easily ascertained. In this way he found that the following metals acquired vitreous electricity: zinc, *strong*; silver; bismuth, *strong*; copper; lead; oligist iron. The following acquired resinous electricity: platina; gold; tin; antimony; gray copper, *strong*; sulphurated copper, *strong*; pyritous copper, *strong*; sulphurated lead; tellurium of Nagyag, *strong*; antimonial silver; sulphurated silver, *strong*; nickel; gray cobalt; arsenical cobalt; sulphurated antimony; sulphurated iron; oxydulous iron.—From this statement it will appear, that metallic substances which have the same aspect, differ from each other in the the results of electrisation. From these results one will not confound silver with platina, the same kind of silver with antimonial silver, native copper with pyritous copper, oligist iron with gray copper, &c. as all the first substances give signs of vitreous electricity when rubbed, while all the second manifest the contrary electricity.

An instrument for measuring the absorption of gases has been invented by C. L. Morozzo. A description and drawing of this instrument may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 36. p. 255.

A method of giving the colour, grain, and hardness of steel, to copper, has been invented by B. G. Sage, and may be seen in the Philosoph. Magazine, N°. 78. p. 159. or in Nicholson's Journal, N°. 36. p. 267.

The following method of innoculating with the cow-pock is said to have been adopted by Dr Valentin of Paris. Having collected a quantity of dried vaccine pustules, or incrustations, he reduces them to powder, and forms them, with water, into

into a kind of paste. With this substance he innoculates his patients, by means of a lancet, in the common way.

Professor LAMPADIUS has discovered a liquid sulphur, or alcohol of sulphur, which he obtained by the distillation of pyritised wood alone, or by distilling martial pyrites with common, or bituminous wood, fossil wood, coals, or anthracite. The following is the method of preparing it. Charge an earthen retort with one pound of pyritised wood coarsely pulverised, or 4 ounces of pyrites and one of bituminous wood, or one of fossil wood, or coals, or saw dust, or anthracite. To the beak of the retort join an adaptor, which is immersed in a receiver filled with water; a communication, by means of a tube, is formed between the latter, with a pneumato-chemical apparatus. When the whole is well luted, bring the fire to a white heat, and conduct the operation nearly in the same manner as for the preparation of phosphorus. A large quantity of sulphurated hydrogen gas is at first disengaged, except when anthracite is employed, and a little empyreumatic oil, with which it is always tainted when the other substances are used. To separate this oil, it is again distilled by a lamp heat in a retort with a little water, and the beak of the retort is immersed in distilled water. By this means it is obtained perfectly white. This alcohol of sulphur has a penetrating odour. It is extremely volatile, boiling at 32° of Reaumur. Its specific gravity is 1.300. It is exceedingly inflammable, burning either with the electric or galvanic spark. It is exceedingly soluble in spirit of wine. It dissolves phosphorus rapidly. It has an extraordinary refringent power. Water dissolves only a very small quantity of it. Its principal elements are probably sulphur and hydrogen.

R. PRONY has invented a condenser of forces, or a method of obtaining the greatest possible effect from a first mover, of which the energy is subject to increase or diminution within certain limits: and in general, to vary at pleasure the resistance to which the effort of the first mover forms an equilibrium in any machine whatever, without changing any part of the construction. A drawing and description of this machine may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, N° 36. p. 275.

The following table of the Right Ascension and Declination of the new planets Pallas and Ceres, for the present month, may be acceptable to the astronomical reader.

	PALLAS.		CERES.	
	Right Ascen.	S. declin.	R. Ascen.	S. declin.
Dec. 2.	22h.. 8'..44"	8°..57'	10'..20"	11'..13"
5.	22 11 12	9 3	11 8	10 53
8.	22 13 48	9 7	12 4	10 31
11.	22 16 32	9 11	13 12	10 9
14.	22 19 20	9 13	14 32	9 45
17.	22 22 2	9 14	16 0	9 21
20.	22 25 12	9 14	17 36	8 56
23.	22 28 20	9 14	19 24	8 31
26.	22 31 32	9 11	21 20	8 5
29.	22 34 48	9 0	23 24	7 38

Murrayfield, Dec. 22d. 1804. *D. B.*

THOUGHTS

THOUGTS *on* EDUCATION.

To the Editor.

SIR

PERHAPS so much has been already both written and said concerning education, that nothing new can be advanced on that subject. If, however, you think the following remarks, which are the result of my own observation, worth a place in your Magazine, they are at your service.

It is certainly a true observation, although too little attended to, that the members of a state may be compared to those of the human body. If this were sufficiently impressed on the minds of men, we should not see the poor treated with contempt by the rich, the artist and mechanic slighted by those who move in the higher spheres of life, nor those of inferior abilities, despised and underrated by those on whom their Maker has bestowed more eminent powers. Every employment which can be exercised with a good conscience, is lawful, and in so far as a person properly discharges his duty, in whatever situation in life he may be placed, he is entitled to respect.

It is the duty of parents, therefore, to provide for their children, and to fit them for some lawful employment, and the education which they give them should all be in relation to this. It is to be regretted that the selfishness of parents has frequently prevented them from giving their children that education which was in their power, by keeping them at home for their own convenience; and the consequence of this has been, that when these young persons come to years of discretion, they seek to repair their parent's neglect, by procuring the branches of knowledge which they desired at a great expence.

While some parents are lavish in the education of their children, and give them more than is necessary for the profession for which they destine them, this conduct is productive of bad effects. The person who has been thus educated despises the employment for which his father destined him, and chuses rather to remain in a state of inactivity, than betake himself to an employment which he thinks below him. Though I myself had not advanced this, I should certainly be justified in making the remark, from what the author of the novel of Cecilia has related concerning young Belville.

If a person's circumstances enable him to give his children a liberal education, he should not be contented with educating one of them only in this manner. The son who has been liberally educated despises his brother who has not received the same education, while the latter may be heard lamenting his father's ill-timed frugality in not granting him the same advantage in respect of education as his brother. This I have myself observed, and I therefore think that it is the duty of parents to educate their children in the same manner, as far as their abilities and inclination permit.

It is certainly to be regretted, that, even among those who have had the advantages of a liberal education, so little attention is paid to their mother tongue. I have known students of Greek unable to write the versions in properly spelt English, and have seen a student of Logic, while taking notes in the class, commit the greatest errors in point of orthography. I have even seen a student of law very faulty likewise in this respect. Among the female sex in particular, there are very few who

are

are capable of writing and spelling well.

I have known a young lady who knew French and all the usual branches of a female education, very defective in point of spelling. Among the lower ranks of the people there are very few who can write and spell well; and how many among them are obliged to employ a stranger to write a letter, which contains many important family secrets. This I have myself observed, and it is perhaps owing as much to the carelessness of teachers as to the fault of parents.

I shall conclude what I have to say on this subject, by observing, that arithmetic should certainly constitute a greater share of female education than it frequently does. It is of the greatest consequence to a woman to be able to keep family accounts, and to be able to calculate the expence of certain articles of female dress in making their purchases, and in this many young ladies are very defective. *F.*

A Survey *of the* British Empire *in* Europe *at the* Beginning *of the* 19*th* Century.

In a Series of Letters to a Youth. *(Concluded from p.* 847.*)*

Letter VIII.

MY DEAR JAMES,

IN my last, according to your desire, I gave you a view of the different religious establishments in the British isles. But, though a particular form of religion is established in the different branches of the empire, a liberal toleration of dissenters generally prevails among us. In England, although, in consequence of the *Test act*, the most important civil offices, and access to the two universities, can be had only by those who give legal evidence of their being members of her establishment, by partaking of the communion in one of her churches, yet Protestant dissenters are exempted from all penalties on account of their non-conformity, and their ministers are now only required to declare that they receive the scriptures as the rule of their faith and practice. In Scotland, while Presbytery was established at the Union, as being most agreeable to the great body of the people, those of the episcopal communion were freely tolerated: and though they alone were mentioned, as there were then no other protestant dissenters in Scotland, yet, in conformity to the spirit of the British laws, all those who have since arisen enjoy the same privileges; nor with us are they excluded from places of public trust, or from the advantages of a liberal education in any of our universities. In England and Ireland, too, matrimony can be celebrated only by a minister of the establishment, and according to the form prescribed in the book of common prayer; but in Scotland, the dissenting clergy perform this ceremony no less than the other duties of their office. The benefit of the Toleration Act was indeed withheld from Papists, not however because their theological tenets were supposed to be false, but on account of their subjection to a foreign power, being supposed to render them dangerous to the state. But those of that denomination in Great Britain having of late years disclaimed the name of Papists, having solemnly disowned the authority of the Pope, and having professed that allegiance to civil government which is utterly inconsistent with the principles of popery, they are now delivered from many of the disabilities to which they were formerly subject. Blasphemy, however, an open denial of the Trinity, and reviling

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the christian faith, are still punishable by the civil magistrate, as hurtful to the essential interests of society. However, if men live inoffensively, their religious opinions are never inquired into.

The number of dissenters in the British empire I do not certainly know; but they cannot, I think, have fewer than 5500 worshipping assemblies, exclusive of a great many small societies; and if we suppose on an average 500 people in each of these, the total number would amount to 2,750,000. Of these congregations there may be about 3000 in England; 2000 in Ireland, chiefly Roman Catholic; and 500 in this country.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the various classes of dissenters have no more connection with each other than with our establishments. In London, however, the most considerable dissenting ministers, exclusive of the methodists, hold an annual meeting for conducting business relative to the general interest of the dissenters; but they never interfere with the concerns of particular churches.

The most considerable bodies of dissenters may be arranged into six or seven classes: namely, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Catholics, of whom I shall now give you some short account.

Episcopalians.

These, under the denomination of dissenters, are found only in Scotland, being chiefly the remains of the old establishment. Ever since the Revolution of 1688, one body of them have been called *Non jurors*, because, being inflexibly attached to the Stuarts, they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Brunswick family. On the death of the Pretender, however, in 1788 they complied with the requisition of government, so that the distinction is now abolished. They have seven bishopricks, namely, Edinburgh, Dumblane and Fife, Dunkeld, Brechin, Aberdeen, Moray, and Ross; and at the end of 1803 there were in these at least 50 chapels. We have likewise a great many episcopal places of worship, which usually receive pastors from the English establishment, and have no connection with the Scots episcopal church.

Presbyterians.

These are more numerous, and are found equally in all the branches of the empire. In England, you meet with many churches bearing the name of Presbyterians, chiefly the remains of the establishment in the time of the commonwealth. For the most part, however, they are altogether independent of each other, but are not congregational, being governed by a Session, composed of the minister and elders. They are said to be commonly Arminian, Arian, or Socinian, in their theological principles, but from this there are no doubt many exceptions. In London, there is a Presbytery who exercise all the powers of that court; and as you proceed northward, you meet with what is called the Northumberland class, who, in some respects, resemble that kind of judicatory. The English Presbyterians frequently receive ministers from this country; and they have likewise seminaries among themselves where young men are educated for the christian ministry, as the academies of Manchester and Caermarthen, besides six exhibitions granted by Dr Daniel Williams to English Presbyterian students to be educated at Glasgow. I should likewise have stated that there are about 18 or 20 congregations connected with the different classes of Presbyterians in Scotland, whom I am next to mention.

In October 1732 the Reverend E. Erskine of Stirling, having, in a ser-

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mon before the Synod of Perth, spoken freely against the law of patronage, and other corruptions prevalent in the establishment, he was appointed by that court to be rebuked at their bar. From this sentence he appealed to the ensuing General Assembly, but that judicature having likewise appointed him to be rebuked at their bar, he protested, that without violating his conscience, he could not submit, and that he should still be at liberty to give a similar testimony on every proper occasion. In this protest he was joined by three other clergymen, Messrs Fisher, Wilson, and Moncrieff. The Assembly having then appointed the Commission at its first meeting to proceed against them by suspension, or some higher censure, unless they should retract their protest, and profess sorrow for taking it; they were in August following suspended from their office, and at the next meeting in November, *by the moderator's casting vote*, loosed from their ministerial relation to their respective charges. In consequence of this, they protested that their office and relation to their flocks should still be held as valid as if no such sentence had passed; and they declared a SECESSION, not from the *Constitution* of the establishment, but from *the prevailing party in her judicatures*. Accordingly they soon after formed themselves into an ecclesiastical court, which they called *The Associate Presbytery*.

Such was the rise of the Secession. However, 10 or 12 years after a dispute sprung among up its members respecting the lawfulness of that clause in the Burgess oath which requires a profession of the true religion authorized in the kingdom. Some considered the oath as lawful, or at least as a matter of forbearance; but others would admit of neither, and accordingly, at the meeting of Synod 1747, they, to the number of 23, headed by the Rev. T. Mair, withdrew, and met next day in a Synodical capacity in the Rev. Mr Gib's house. The former received the name of Burghers; the latter of Antiburghers. The principles of both are precisely the same as the standards of the establishment, so that they are not *Dissenters*, but are properly enough called *Seceders*. Both have distinct divinity halls, where, after having gone through the previous study of Latin, Greek, Logic, Ethics, Mathematics, and Physics, and an examination on these different branches, by a presbytery, young men having a view to the ministry, attend for eight or nine weeks in autumn, during five different seasons. That of the burghers is at present under the Rev. Geo. Lawson of Selkirk, and that of their antiburgher brethren at Whitburn, under the Rev. A. Bruce, the place always changing with the professor. Between 30 and 40 students usually attend each of the halls. The congregations of both are large and numerous. At the end of 1803 the burghers had at least 132 congregations, which were divided into 9 presbyteries, and these were under one synod, which meets twice a year in Edinburgh, about the end of April and the beginning of September. The antiburghers have one general synod, under the inspection of which are the three Synods of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, with the two Presbyteries of Elgin and Aberdeen. The number of their Presbyteries is 11, under the inspection of which there were, at the end of last year, 135 congregations. All the ministers of both denominations are Calvinists.

The Synod of Relief is of a later date, but it took its rise from similar causes. The Rev. T. Gillespie of Carnock, having, with the greater number of his fellow presbyters, opposed the admission of the Rev. Mr Richardson as minister of Inverkeithing, because the majority of the

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borough were violent in their opposition to him, the Assembly of 1752, after a variety of procedure in the different judicatures, appointed the Presbytery of Dunfermline to proceed immediately in the settlement, and that all the ministers of that court should attend upon it, and should next day appear at their bar and give an account of their conduct. However, notwithstanding this mandate, three members only attended, and these not being a quorum, the admission did not take place. Next day the other members, to the number of six, and among the rest Mr G. appeared at the Assembly's bar, and endeavoured to vindicate their conduct by the former acts of the Assembly, and the avowed sentiments of the Church of Scotland. It was, however, carried by a majority of 28, that one of the refractory members should be deposed, and next day, *while upwards of* 200 *declined voting*, Mr G. was fixed upon as the victim of vengeance, on the vote only of 52, and while no more than 4 others had voted. Mr G.'s congregation at Carnock, however, resolved to support their pastor, and accordingly built a place of worship for him in the neighbouring town of Dunfermline. For three years he stood alone, but about that time he was joined by the Rev. T. Boston, son of the well-known author of the *Fourfold State*, and other useful works. In 1761 these two, with an elder from each of their congregations, formed themselves into a church-court, under the name of the *Presbytery of Relief*. Since that time their numbers have rapidly increased. At the end of 1803 they had one Synod, containing six presbyteries, under which were no fewer than 71 congregations. Their principles are precisely the same as those of the establishment. They have, however, no Divinity-hall, like the seceders, but appoint their students to attend the halls in one of the universities. Among these three bodies of presbyterians we find many highly respectable characters—men eminent for every christian and ministerial grace; and let it be recollected, that they did not depart from the Church of Scotland, but she, like a cruel parent, cast her affectionate children out of the family. I have only to add, that in 1797, clergymen of these three denominations formed themselves into "A friendly Society of Dissenting Ministers in Scotland, for relief of their Widows," and that it has hitherto succeeded remarkably well.

In Ireland, we likewise meet with presbyterians. The oldest are those who form the "General Synod;" but of which I know little more than that its members are found chiefly in the northern counties; that Socinianism is carried to a great height by many of the ministers; and that their stipends are in part paid by an allowance from government. Besides these, we find the two classes of seceders already mentioned, and between whom in that country, I am happy to say, there is at present the prospect of a coalition. At the end of last year the burghers had one Synod, subject to which were 4 presbyteries, and under these 47 congregations. They have likewise a professor of divinity of their own; and if I mistake not, receive 150*l.* annually from government to assist in supporting their ministers. The anti-burghers had at the same period one Synod, under which were likewise 4 presbyteries and 25 congregations.

Congregationalists.

This class of Dissenters is so named because it considers every individual congregation, as forming of itself a compleat and distinct church, the government of which is invested in the pastor, the deacons, and the people; who are accountable to no superior court for their decisions, and from

from whom there is no appeal. They do not, however, deny the propriety of associations among neighbouring ministers for mutual advice; but the decision of such a meeting is in no case obligatory, unless by the previous consent of the parties. The first congregational church in England was established by a Mr Jacob, in 1616. At present they are the most numerous class of dissenters in that kingdom, and are daily on the increase. I do not suppose they have fewer than seven or eight hundred churches. They have no general confession of faith, but a very considerable proportion of them are Calvinists. Many of their ministers are remarkable for their piety, and literature, their zeal, and faithfulness in the work of Christ. Like the Presbyterians, they have seminaries of their own, where young men designed for the Christian ministry are educated. Of these the principal are Wymondley House near Hitchin, Homerton, Wrexham, Hoxton, and Rotherham.

In Scotland, till within these few years, there were few Congregationalists. But in Autumn 1797, Messrs. J. Haldane, Aikman, and Rate, having made an Itineran y through the Highlands and Orkneys preaching almost daily in the course of their journey, a new scene soon appeared. In the course of eighteen months a society was formed, one principal object of which was to promote similar itinerancies throughout the kingdom; regular preaching was established in some of the principal towns and cities, being in the meantime supplied chiefly by English ministers of the independent persuasion; three ministers connected with the establishment joined them, Messrs. Ewing, Innes, and Gairie; a seminary was opened under the first of these for educating young men as preachers; and Mr J. Haldane himself was ordained over a church which had just formed itself on the congregational plan in this city. Since that time their numbers have been rapidly increasing, so that at this moment they have upwards of 100 preachers in the different parts of the kingd m, about 40 of whom are ordained over particular churches. The congregations in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dundee, are particularly large. In the seminary they continue at least two years, and are taught Elocution, the principles of English Grammar, of Geography, of the Greek and Hebrew languages, and of Theology, with some experiments in Natural Philosophy. At present they have two seminaries: one under Mr Aikman in Edinburgh, where there are about 60 students; and the other under Mr Balantine at Elgin.

In Ireland, till the beginning of the 19th century, there was not a single independent church. However, fifteen or twenty congregational preachers have lately gone from this country to our sister kingdom, some of whom are now settled. Mr Hamilton, a Burgher minister in Armagh, has embraced the same principles; and, within these two or three months, the Rev. Mr Walker, B. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy, has renounced all his preferments in the establishment, to the value of about L.1500 a year, and declared himself a congregationalist: so that there is every probability of their soon gaining ground in that island.

The Baptists

come next under review. Their peculiar sentiments relate to the subjects and the mode of Baptism. They deny that the infants of believers have any right to that ordinance; maintaining, that it ought to be confined to those who profess their belief in the christian religion, and their determination to regulate their lives by its precepts; and, at the same time,

time, asserting, that it ought not to be administered by sprinkling, as is commonly practised, but by immersion of the whole body. The profession of faith is usually made before the church at a church meeting. Some have a creed, and expect the candidate to assent to it, and to give a circumstantial account of his conversion; others require only a profession of faith in Christ. Baptism is afterwards administered to them either in some neighbouring river, or in what is called a Baptistery, which is sometimes in the church, and sometimes in a house not far distant. In their form of church government the Baptists are all congregational. The first church which they had in England was formed in 1638 by Mr Jesse. They are now divided into two classes, General and Particular Baptists. The former are all Arminians, and some Socinians and Universalists: the latter are strict Calvinists. The general Baptists are very few in number, but at present are said to be gaining ground: while, on the other hand, the particular Baptists are very numerous, having, in 1798, no fewer than 445 churches throughout England and Wales, though many of these indeed consisted of few members. Numbers of their pastors are truly great and good men. Some of both classes allow of mixed communion, by which is understood, that those who have not been baptised by immersion on their own profession of faith, but in their infancy, which *they* themselves deem valid, may sit down at the Lord's table with those who have been thus baptized. Among the defenders of this opinion we find the celebrated John Bunyan and the late Mr Robinson of Cambridge. There are also a few of the Baptists who observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. Of these there are two congregations in London, one of General Baptists, the other of particular; and there are a few others in different parts of the kingdom.—The Baptists have two exhibitions for students to be educated at one of the universities in Scotland, given them by Dr Ward of Gresham College. They have likewise an academy at Bristol, and a similar institution, though upon a much smaller scale, has been recently formed among the General Baptists.

In Scotland, we find some Baptists about the middle of the 17th Century, but they disappeared on the Restoration of Charles II. From that time they seem to have been unknown in this country until 1765, when Mr A. M'Lean, now one of the pastors of the Baptist church in this city, embraced these principles, in which he was soon after joined by a Mr Carmichael, formerly an Antiburgher minister, and who was the first that received Baptism. They are in general Calvinists, but in some few particulars differ from their brethren in England. In 1795 their whole number in this country, exclusive of a few small societies, amounted to 380 members, though double that number had been baptised, many having died, and others having been excluded. Since that time they have been increasing more than I suppose at any former period. At present their number is supposed to be little short of 1000.

In Ireland, the Baptist interest is very low. In 1796 they had only 6 churches with about 200 members, and these rather on the decline. So much for our Baptist brethren. I come now to the

Methodists,

who, you know, sprang up at Oxford, in 1729, under a Mr Morgan, and Mr J. Wesley. These two were afterwards joined by some others, and among the rest by Mr G. Whitfield and Mr J. Hervey. Soon after they received the name of Methodists, from the strict regularity of their lives.

lives. Educated at Oxford, their leaders continued to profess an attachment to the articles and liturgy of the national church, though they more commonly adopted the mode of worship which prevails among the dissenters. On being excluded from the pulpits in many churches, they took to the fields, where they were often attended by some thousands of people. At present the methodists are divided into three bodies: Lady Huntingdon's, Mr Wesley's, and the New Connection. The former may be said to have had its origin so early as 1741, when Mr Whitfield separated from Mr Wesley on account of his Arminian sentiments. Their numbers are now very great. In 1795 Dr Haweis supposed there were at least 100,000 who attended in the chapels of this connection. They are not under the jurisdiction of the established church, but their form of government is somewhat episcopal, as with them there are only a few who preside. In their principles they are all strictly Calvinistic. They subscribe the articles of the Church of England, and in their chapels they use her liturgy. At Cheshunt in Herefordshire, they have a college for the support and education of from 10 to 20 students for the work of the ministry. When they have remained three years, or more, they are sent forth to preach and to teach, till after a sufficient trial they become finally approved and ordained. Besides the college, they have what is called *A School of Prophets*, where young men who have little time for study, speak on a passage of scripture, and pray two or three times in succession. If approved, they, after some time, are sent to a neighbouring workhouse; from that to the smaller societies; and should their abilities unfold, and they become able preachers, they are afterwards brought into the larger congregations. Some of the chapels have fixed pastors, but in general these pass in constant rotation from one place to another, preaching three or four times a week, and often six or seven times. The preachers are not dependent on the congregations, but they have a certain stipend allowed them, which I believe is paid out of a fund raised among the societies in general. In this country there are none of Lady H.'s connection, and in Ireland I believe there are only two societies, one in Dublin and the other in Sligo.

We come now to the Wesleyans. Previous to admission into their society, a person must profess a desire to flee from the wrath to come, which must be manifested in his conduct, otherwise he will be excluded. These societies are divided into smaller companies, called classes, consisting of from 12 to 20 persons, one of whom is stiled a leader; to him it belongs to see every individual in his class once a week, at least; to inquire how their souls prosper; to advise, reprove, comfort, or exhort, as occasion may require; to receive what they are willing to give for the poor and the support of the gospel; to meet the minister and the stewards of the society once a week, that he may mention to the former any who are sick, or who walk disorderly and will not be reproved, and that he may pay to the latter what he has received from his class in the preceding week. None of the preachers in this connection are settled in any particular place. Fifteen or twenty neighbouring societies are formed into a circuit. For these a certain number of preachers are annually appointed, who move from one society to another according to appointment. One of the preachers in each of the circuits superintends the societies, and his fellow-labourers in it. With a view to examine candidates for preaching; to inquire into the doctrine and practice of preachers, and to appoint their labours in the different circuits, there

is annually a meeting of the preachers in London, or some other principal place, called a *Conference*. At their last meeting, in July, it appeared that the number of persons throughout the British empire, in their connection, was no less than 120,222. Of these only a few are in Scotland; about 20,000 in Ireland, and the rest in England. Several years ago they had in Britain about 300 regular circuit preachers, and about 2000 local ones: in Ireland they had about 80 of the former, and between two and three hundred of the latter. They, in general, profess Arminianism, but it is said that since Mr Wesley's death in 1791, many of them have become more Calvinistic.

The New Methodist Connection, among the followers of Mr Wesley, separated themselves from the original methodists in 1797. The ground of this separation they declare to be church government, and not doctrines, as affirmed by some of their opponents. They complain of their old friends having formed a hierarchy, or priestly corporation, robbing the people of those privileges to which, as members of a christian church, they are entitled. The New Methodist Connection have therefore attempted to establish every part of their church government on popular principles, uniting, as much as possible, the ministers and people in every department of it. Their ultimate decision, in all disputed matters, is in a popular annual assembly, chosen, by certain rules, from among the preachers and the people.

Quakers.

These, as is well known, took their rise from George Fox, in the time of the civil wars, somewhat before 1650. In England, they form a very numerous body. Fifty or sixty years ago there were said to be 50,000 of them. We have very few in this country. In Ireland, however, they are, I believe, more numerous. Among this class of dissenters, several particular congregations, within a convenient distance of each other, are formed into what they call a *Monthly Meeting*. This association provides for the subsistence of the poor, and the education of their offspring; it judges of the qualifications of persons applying for admission as members; it deals with disorderly brethren; it gives permission of marriage among the members, &c. Several of these monthly meetings, compose what is called a *Quarterly meeting*. At it are produced written answers from the monthly meetings, to certain queries respecting the conduct of their members; and where remissness appears in the conduct of the inferior court, it takes cognizance of the case. To it references and appeals likewise come from the monthly meetings. Superior to the different quarterly meetings is that which assembles *annually* in London, in the month of May. It bears the same relation to the quarterly meetings that they do to the monthly; and it likewise maintains a friendly correspondence with other annual meetings in America. This assembly has a standing committee, who take care of whatever may arise in the intervals of the annual meetings, and may require immediate attention. To it is likewise intrusted the care of printing and distributing books, with the management of the stock &c. In none of these meetings have they any president, as they say the *Divine Wisdom* ought to preside. I ought also to have mentioned, that the females have monthly and quarterly meetings, distinct from the men, as where their own sex is concerned, they may act with peculiar propriety; but they have no power of making new rules. Such is the discipline of the Quakers. Their other principles are still more peculiar. The principle rule of faith, according to them, is not the sacred writ-

ings, but is an inward, spiritual law, engraven on the heart of all men, and which is sufficient to save even those who have not the external means of grace. Besides this, every man receives immediate revelations from the Holy Spirit. The scriptures, however, they still admit to be the word of God. Whoever, say they, has a gift in the ministry, whether male or female, if moved by the Spirit, ought to preach, but without any salary. And although they have no distinct order of ministers, yet their speakers are under certain regulations. They reject the ordinances of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, as merely temporary institutions. It is unlawful, they say, to address men with such titles as Your Grace, My Lord, Sir; to address a single person with the plural pronoun *you*; to kneel, or bow to any one; to pass compliments, &c. They reject all superfluities in dress, or furture. Laughing, jesting, and all kinds of sports, they consider as criminal. Resisting evil, and going to war, they say, are unlawful; likewise oaths, in every case, and accordingly in the British empire their simple affirmation is received in all civil, but not in criminal cases. They disuse the names of the months and days, because taken from heathen gods, heroes, &c. Their children they train chiefly to trade; the medical art is the only learned profession which they ever follow. The moral character of the Quakers is supposed to be the most unexceptionable of any denomination, that is so numerous, in the British isles. Their virtue, however, frequently extends little farther than the negative duties.

I ought now to give you some account of the Roman Catholics; but I can obtain little information respecting their present state. Their peculiar principles you know. Their number, in Britain, is not very great, but in Ireland they are supposed to constitute three-fourths, or four-fifths of the population. I pass in silence several small bodies, as the Moravians, Jews, &c. because their numbers are so inconsiderable. I ought, in my next, to have proceeded to a view of our civil constitution, but that is unnecessary, after the very full and accurate account which Sir W. Blackstone has given of it in Volume first of his Commentaries. As to the present state of literature among us, I have not sufficient materials for any thing of a complete view of that interesting subject *.

I ought to make an apology for the enormous length of my letter, were it not that this would only aggravate the evil. I therefore hasten to subscribe myself, Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, Dec. 13, 1804. } *W. B.*

OBSERVATIONS *made in a* TOUR *through parts of* ORKNEY *and* SHETLAND.

(Continued from page 826.)

AMONG the public buildings of Kirkwall we must not forget to rank the *New Church*, a large meeting-house, so called, belonging to the class of Antiburgher Seceders. It is a spacious church; and the preacher being popular, the audience seldom falls short of a thousand. This is

* Hill's Theological Institutes. Wendeborne's View of England, vol. II. Evans's Sketches of Religious denominations. Buck's Theological Dictionary, vols. I. and II. Brown's History of the Secession. History of the Relief. Fuller's Memoirs of Mr Samuel Pearce. Rippon's Baptist Register, vols. I. and II. Evangelical Magazine, vols. IV. and XII. &c.

is the only place of worship in Kirkwall, besides the established church.

We shall now briefly take a survey of the environs of Kirkwall.

Between two and three miles west from the town, at a place called *Quanterness*, a large subterraneous building was some time ago discovered. It is vulgarly called a *Pecht's house*; but it differs materially in structure from the other ruinous buildings in Orkney which have got the name of Pecht's houses. It has every appearance of having been intended as a cemetery. The entrance is long and narrow; and leads into a lobby, (if it may be so called) which is about fifteen feet long, by five broad. On each side of this lobby are two small chambers; and there is also a small chamber at each end of it. In one of these last, a complete human skeleton was lately found. We saw some of the bones: they are of a small size, apparently belonging to a boy or a woman. This sepulchre appears to have been constructed before the properties of the the arch were understood in Orkney; for the roof is formed, merely by a gradual approximation of the stones from the opposite walls.—In returning from Quanterness towards Kirkwall, the town and its lofty Cathedral are seen in the most advantageous point of view.

The house of *Corse*, belonging to Captain Gibson, possesses perhaps the most pleasant situation in the vicinity of Kirkwall. It stands on the brow of a green hill, commanding a prospect both of the southern and northern seas, and overlooking the town of Kirkwall. Here the traveller from the south-west of Pomona, first catches a view of the Cathedral of St Magnus: and there can be little doubt that in former days a *cross* had here been erected, where the devout pilgrim might kneel in gratitude for the welcome sight of the house of God: the name *Corse* encourages this supposition.

Scalpa is a charming bay, about an English mile south from Kirkwall. Its banks offer, in fine weather, the most inviting walks to the inhabitants of the town. A rivulet here falls into the sea, and attracts great quantities of sea-trout of a large size, which are disregarded by the Orcadians with foolish supineness. About the middle of Aug. last (1804,) a shoal of herrings *set* into Scalpa bay: we could even see them from the shore, and could hear the rippling noise which they occasioned. Yet only a single boat from Kirkwall was sent to this rich harvest, and that boat was not provided with a suitable net. Two boats, however, came from Thurso in Caithness, more than thirty miles distant, to avail themselves of this offered bounty of Providence. When we visited some of the cottages in the adjacent parishes of Orfir and of Holme, we found the poor inhabitants starving for want, while the sea, at their doors, was thus teeming with neglected food. The cottagers, however, are not able to purchase nets. How honourable would it be, were the gentlemen and merchants of Kirkwall to unite in procuring a store of herring nets, so as to be ready to avail themselves of the occasional and temporary visits of the shoals, and thus to furnish in plenty to the poor a cheap, palatable, and a wholesome article of diet!

About Scalpa, the short-eared owl, (Strix brachyotos,) is not uncommon, during the summer months. A tame racoon, (ursus lotor,) a native of the West Indies, plays about the meadows of Scalpa during the same period; a proof, if any were necessary, of the general mildness of that season in Orkney.

Having been informed, that a Dr Sutherland of Orkney, (long ago deceased,) a pupil of the great Boerhaave, was in the frequent practice of resorting to a small glen, called the *Guills of Scalpa*, to gather simples which he dispensed in his medical practice;

practice; curiosity led me carefully to examine the spot. Valerian (valeriana officinalis,) and wild angelica (angelica sylvestris,) were common; as were also eyebright (euphrasia officinalis,) and lady's finger, or kidney vetch, (anthylis vulneraria.) Purging flax (linum catharticum,) and ladies smock (cardamine pratensis,) were sparingly scattered. One or two plants of orchis latifolia appeared. In a marsh grew plenty of the bog-bean, or marsh trefoil (menyanthes trifoliata,) and on the rocks by the sea, a few plants of Scots lovage (ligusticum Scoticum.) In what is now the garden of the Sheriff-substitute, near Kirkwall, I observed a large bed of bistort (polygonum bistorta;) a remnant, I presume, of the Doctor's dispensatory. Most of the gardens about Kirkwall are provided with elecampane (inula helenium,) which it would seem was a favourite with Dr Sutherland.

The only properly made road in Orkney, is that which leads from Kirkwall to the parish of Holm, (or, as it is generally pronounced, *Ham,*) being the road which the postboy pursues, on foot, with the mail for the south *. There is, indeed, a kind of road between Kirkwall and Stromness: but to render it passable during winter, either three or four single-arch bridges, or one large bridge, would be necessary. A very few hundred pounds, however, judiciously laid out, would greatly improve the communication between the capital of Orkney and its principal sea port. Were Government fully aware of the state of Orkney; did they know, that many parents are unable, through want of employment, duly to feed or to clothe their children,—children, many of whom would, in a few years, add to the strength of the British navy; they would not hesitate to furnish them with some such public employment †.

Agriculture, &c. The parish of Holme, to which we shall at present confine our attention, appears to be in as high a state of cultivation as any district which we had an opportunity of seeing in Orkney. But, throughout Orkney, the state of agriculture is indeed very low. The fact is, that in Orkney, at this day, the landholders pay attention to nothing but the manufacture of kelp: agriculture is quite a secondary consideration: the fisheries, too, are utterly neglected. Such being the case, the reader will not, we believe, conclude we are prophesying, if we say, *that kelp will be the ruin of Orkney*. A failure in the demand for kelp, would make Orkney poor indeed.

In most places, the ground is not ploughed, but merely scratched. Alternate crops of oats and bear are taken for many successive years. The soil, thus scourged, is able to produce its scanty crop, only by means of quantities of rotten sea ware which are annually strewed on it. The kind of oats, here cultivated, is a different species from the common oat of the south of Scotland. The Orkney oat is the Avena strigosa of Linnæus; the Lothian oat is the Avena sativa. The former is known, in

* Formerly Kirkwall had only one mail in the week. Since August 1804, however, there have been two arrivals and two departures every week, when the state of Pentland Frith admits.

† The act of the 43d of the King, ordering 20,000*l.* to be issued from the Treasury towards the making of roads and building of bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, will soon extend its beneficial influence over the counties of Ross, Caithness, and Sutherland; but it is doubtful if the remote Orkneys come within the compass of the act. When the Commissioners, however, shall report on the roads and bridges necessary in Caithness and Sutherland, it is to be hoped they will extend their views across the Pentland Frith.

in Orkney and in Shetland by the name of *black oats* *, (sometimes *grey oats*,) and is easily distinguished by its numerous awns, and by the circumstance of the heads all hanging in one direction †. Mixed with the black oat, in many fields we saw abundance of the tall hygrometric oat, avena fatua. A variety of A. sativa, called the Red Oat, is also cultivated, and is thought to withstand the sudden blasts from the ocean rather better than the white oat. The Orkney bear is a variety of the common hordeum vulgare, and is here called *Bigg*. The fields are generally much infested with weeds, and with those weeds especially which indicate a poor soil and negligent husbandry. Spurry (spergula arvensis;) small bugloss (lycopsis arvensis;) and corn marigold ‡ (crysanthemum segetum,) are the most abundant. There is no wheat raised in Orkney.

Turnip husbandry has of late been introduced by a few, and found very advantageous. A Swedish gentleman of extensive information strongly recommended, in our hearing, the *turnip Cabbage*, (Brassica oleracea, var. caulo rapæ, of Linnæus,) as excellently adapted to the climate and soil of Orkney and Shetland, —as calculated to remain through the winter—as very productive, and as being equally suited for culinary purposes, and for winter food to cattle §. The same gentleman also recommended the culture, in these countries, of the tall plant Jerusalem artichoke ‖, (so named from the root possessing somewhat of the flavour of artichokes,) as an excellent and suitable winter vegetable. Winter-food for cattle is a principal desideratum in Orkney: in that bleak season, the cow of the cottager must prowl along the shore, and pick a scanty subsistence from among the *sea weeds* thrown in by the tide.

The *tall oatgrass*, (holcus avenaceus, or avena elatior,) grows natively in every part of Orkney. It would flourish on the poorest soil, and would never fail to be an abundant crop. Yet it has never yet been cultivated for hay in Orkney. Large crops of it are every year raised in Sweden; and as the cattle there eat it greedily during winter, there can be no doubt that the half-starved beasts of Orkney would find it a rich feast during the same period. This surely deserves

* We observed that this kind of oat is cultivated also at Thurso in Caithness, and receives there the same designation: we believe, indeed, that it is the most common oat in the more nothern counties of Scotland.

† Each flore of the avena strigosa, or black oat, has two short awns from the end, and one very long crooked awn from the back; and as the florets grow in pairs, there thus appear together, in the black oat, four short awns and two long crooked awns, where there appears only only one straight awn in the avena sativa or common white oat. Another very obvious distinction is this, that, in the white oat, the panicle or head is diffuse, and the grains or seeds hang on every side: in the black oat, however, the panicle is compact, and the grains or seeds are secundate, or hang all in one direction. A straggling specimen of the black oat, or avena strigosa, may sometimes be observed in the oat-fields around Edinburgh.

‡ This is the plant known in the southern counties of Scotland by the name of *Gules*, or *Guilds*, and for the extirpation of which, several acts appear in the old Scottish code. It has been well remarked, that this plant flies from cultivation, and that the true way to extirpate it, is to manure, to summer-follow, and to plough. It is now scarcely to be seen in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

§ A few seeds were at this time distributed both in Orkney and Shetland. There can be no doubt that it will ripen its seeds in the mild climate of Orkney, as it does so every year in the garden of D. Baron Seton at Preston, in West Lothian. All the cabbage tribe agree well with a maritime situation.

‖ Helianthus tuberosus.

deserves the attention of some Orkney improver.

In different little inlets or bays near Carness Point, opposite to the island of Shapinsa, I found several shells not common on the more southern shores of Britain. Venus erycina was among them; also Venus paphia. Trochus ziziphynus was in great abundance; but the common trochus of the south, T. umbilicaris, was rare. Cypræa pediculus, *or John o'Groat's bucky*, is found on all the shores of Orkney.

On the 25th July we rode nine or ten miles into the country eastward from Kirkwall, to a district named Deerness. On our way, and not far from Kirkwall, we remarked a variety of variety of Carduus lanceolatus with pure white flowers. At this season the country was seen to the very best advantage, being in its highest state of verdure. Yet it every where appeared to us, poor and steril; and the total want of trees or shrubs gave it an indescribably naked appearance. Several species of willows (salix argentea, arbuscula, and prunifolia) were indeed here and there scattered; but we scarce ever observed any of them above one foot in height. Common Mugwurt* far overtopped them. The district of Deerness is connected with the mainland only by a narrow and sandy isthmus. At this neck of land may be seen the remains of several *Pecht's houses*; and close by these, grows thalictrum minus in great plenty.

In a moist meadow, called Keygar's meadow, near Capt. Richan's house of Brebuster, Deerness, we saw a fine striped and flowered variety of anagallis tenella (bog pimpernel;) a plant which did not again present itself to us in any other part of Orkney. A small lake here was nearly filled with potamogeton marinum.

At Deerness we saw very strong ropes, calculated for different purposes in husbandry, made of the shoots of the crowberry heath (empetrum nigrum.) The ropes for hanging the *caseys* or baskets over the horses backs, were made of the fibrous roots of arundo arenaria. Tethers and bridle-reins were wrought of long meadow grasses, such as holcus lanatus, which grasses here receive the name of *Pounce*.

The Bay of Firth, in Danway Sound, about three or four miles west from Kirkwall, affords excellent oysters, larger far than the finest *pandores* of Prestonpans or Edinburgh. The oysters are not dredged for, but merely gathered at ebb-tide; and so little are they valued, that persons may be hired to fetch them to Kirkwall at the rate of about 6d. a hundred.

Stromness is situated on the same island with Kirkwall, and about 12 miles south west from that town. On our way to it, we stopped at the Lake of Stennis (or Stenhouse,) to view some truly curious and interesting remains of antiquity called the *Standing Stones of Stennis*. These standing stones, (or stones set on end,) are arranged in the form of a large circle, and a smaller semicircle. We first viewed the latter, which perhaps had originally been a complete circle: in that case, it must have been 100 feet in diameter, the semicircle that remains measuring somewhat more than 150 feet. Some of the stones of this semicircle are truly massive, rising about 18 feet above the ground. At a little distance stands a solitary stone of great size, having, about two or three feet from the ground, a round hole cut in it. This round hole, it has been supposed, was intended for tying the sacrifices offered at this rude, but magnificent temple, in times of Druidism. The common people still attach a good deal of veneration to it; if a lover and his mistress join hands through it, this is con-

* Artemisia vulgaris; in Orkney called *Grey Bulwand*.

considered as the sign of a vow of the most sacred kind: it is called the *promise of Odin*. The more superstitious of the natives also are of opinion, that if, when they are young, they pass their head through this hole, they will never shake with palsy in their old age.—The lake of Stennis is here divided into two by a kind of causeway or range of stepping-stones, which leads to the large circle. This circle had originally consisted of about 60 huge stones: about 14 of these are still complete, and stand on end; several more lie prostrate on the ground. This circle is exactly geometrical: it is about 300 feet in diameter; consequently about 940 feet in circumference. It is completely surrounded by a ditch, 30 feet wide, and generally about 12 feet deep. This ditch had formerly been filled with water; and to fill it again would be no very laborious undertaking, the great lake of Stennis being, as already mentioned, in the immediate vicinity. The whole stones are covered, in the upper part, with the finest specimens of lichen calicaris, of uncommon length,—giving the liveliest resemblance of hoary locks hanging over their aged shoulders*. The stones are chiefly micaceous sandstone, and appear to have been dug from quarries on the south side of the lake.

Stromness is the principal port in Orkney; the resort of the whale-fishing vessels, and of the Hudson Bay fleets. Many American vessels also touch at Stromness. The harbour is capacious and safe. The town is rapidly increasing; but unfortunately no regularity is observed in putting down houses: the main street runs zig-zag in the most whimsical manner, and is in several places so narrowed by projecting houses, that no kind of cart can be driven along it. Stromness was formerly cramped by its supposed superior, the borough town of Kirkwall; but the independence of Stromness on Kirkwall was finally declared by a judgement of the House of Lords in 1758. The houses are generally slated with slabs of shistose clay found in the neighbourhood.

The mineralogical appearances in the neighbourhood of Stromness have been well described by Professor Jameson, in his Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles. Here the only primary rocks in Orkney make their appearance. The junction of the primary and secondary strata is seen near Stromness, at the *upper* mill of Cairston, at a lin about twenty yards above the mill. Between the town and the clergyman's *manse*† I saw a good deal of *compact* sulphat of barytes, in pretty large masses: it was generally studded with bits of galena. The common foliated barytes is also found in the neighbourhood.

(To be continued.)

ANSWER

* Many of these specimens were in completete fructification, or full of saucers. On a fragment of one of the stones, which I broke off, were the following lichens in fine state, L. sulphureus pulicaris, and ater.

† Having reduced a piece of this compact sulphat of barytes to a coarse powder, I mixed it with powdered charcoal, and subjected it, in a crucible, to a red heat for several hours. Upon afterwards adding boiling hot water, I obtained a solution, which, on cooling, presented some fine flaky crystallizations of sulphuret of barytes. Upon adding muriatic acid to this solution, a vast quantity of sulphurated hydrogen gas was evolved, the smell penetrating through the whole house. I thus, however, obtained a solution of muriat of barytes, capable of detecting the presence of the smallest portion of sulphuric acid in water.

Answer *to* Query *respecting* Allan *the* Painter.

To the Editor.

SIR,

YOU may inform the enquiring friend of Allan the Painter, that he died on the 6th of August 1796, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and on the 13th of that month there appeared, in the Edinburgh papers, a short, neat, deserving character of him. This is now before me, as well as some MS memorandums, which, from regard to his memory, I bound up with a copy of Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, printed by the Foulis's in 4to. with a proof impression of the plates, which Mr Allan presented to me. A few of his other works, in my possession, I shall briefly take notice of:

Five oil paintings, that I can call neither landscapes nor sea-pieces, but composed of both. Harbours or headlands, with shipping. These were painted, above forty years ago, in Glasgow, and were in the possession of Mr John Hamilton and Mr James Ritchie. They have merit, and colouring preferable to the works of his latter days, for I thought his tints, latterly, were frigid and cold.

A copperplate engraving by Cunego, at Rome, of his origin of painting. This piece gained him a gold medal, the highest prize given by the Academy of St Luke, at Rome, in the 1773. A particular description of this medal may be found in the 2d volume of the transactions of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, (pages 74 and 75,) to whom he presented it, Jan. 7th, 1783. Six characteristic prints of the inhabitants and customs of Rome and Naples, drawn and etched by himself in *aqua tinta*.

Four views of the Carnivals at Rome, etched by Paul Sandby, in aqua tinta. These are very fine. Other four were proposed, but never published.

The Confession. Engraved by Volpato.

The Highland Dance.

Print, Septimus Severus, and Julia Pia Severi. Heads upon a stone at the Netherbow, Edinburgh.

Two different Views of laying the foundation stone of the College of Edinburgh.

Two different Views, highly finished and coloured, of the High Street, Edinburgh.

A small full-length Portrait of the late Professor John Anderson of the College, Glasgow. This is etched by Kay of Edinburgh. Only a very few copies of this were thrown off.

The plates of Tassie's collection of Gems, in two volumes 4to. were drawn and etched by himself. Also,

He designed several of the plates for Morrisons' (of Perth) edition of the Scotch Poets, and the Life of Sir William Wallace, apud me.

Mr John Mair, of Plantation, merchant in Glasgow, a gentleman who has ever patronised the fine arts, and a friend to merit, has several original paintings of Mr Allan.

Five or six scenes of the life of Mary Queen of Scots.

The Highland Dance.

The Cotter's Saturday night, (of Burns.)

John Anderson my Joe.

Auld Robin Gray, &c. &c.

In the life of Burns the poet there is frequent mention made of this ingenious artist, in the letters of Burns and Thomson, that do him immortal honour. Having this field, I think a very tolerable biographical sketch of our departed friend might be made

made out, and transmitted to posterity. Allan was fond of a pun: one day I had called upon him in Glasgow; he was drawing fishes upon paper, and he observed, that a *shoal* of fish was a very proper pattern for a *Shawl*. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

PETER WRIGHT, M.D.

Glasgow, Dec. 14. 1804.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from the* DUKE *of* LENOX *to* LORD KILSYTH.

IN our Number for January last we inserted a copy of an original letter from the Duke of Lenox to Lord Kilsyth, dated from Glasgow the 23d of July 1617. As this appears to have been esteemed curious by some of our readers, we subjoin another specimen of the Duke's correspondence, extracted from the same collection.

"To his most assured Friend,
"the Laird of Kilseyth."

"SIR,

I have resavit your letter, and am glad of your safe retourne to Scotland. I hoop, and am assured, that according to your accustoumed façon, ye will have caire and remember my wyfe of any thinge that may tend to my weil and hers; the particulers I refer to your memorei and as occation presents. The King is to send my Lo. Mar and me to the Parliament, yet I have not resaved my derections, whiche makes me yet on certain of my dyet. As for my stait here, it is as it wes; except that I have spent ane thousand ponds sterling for my byding, and all in vanities at the King's comand: and when it is done, he has yet lytle mynde of it. As for the yle of Inchmerin, you mai assure yourself that than is none that I will so willingly imploy for the keiping of it, as yourself; as ye shall finde at meitting. As for the *Brutts* that has past of me, I am not, nor will not be concust to make apologey for them, althoughe I know some folks has been hiastei in heiring or trusting them, as waise God knowse all; to whom for the present, and ever, I comand you. From Hampton Court the xxv. of Januer."

"The Compagnei of the men of armes is granted, and at my haimecominge I will serfte of the men.

Yours ever obleised, and
assured Frend,

"LENOX."

For a *fac-simile* of the Duke's hand-writing, and for some account and further particulars of the Duke and of his Friend Lord Kilsyth, see our Mag. for January 1804.

ANSWER *to a* QUERY *respecting* MR NICOL'S POEMS.

SIR, *To the Editor.*

IN consequence of a Query respecting the Poems of the Rev. Mr James Nicol of Traquair, in your Magazine for September last, I beg leave to inform you, that two volumes of this gentleman's poems will make their appearance in Edinburgh, in the course of February or March next. Among a variety of pieces in the Scotch and English dialect, they will contain three large poems descriptive of the manners of the Scottish peasantry, and entitled, *The Kirn Supper*, *The Lammas Feast*, and *The Daft Days*. The same pleasure which Mr Nicol's occasional pieces excited in the readers of this Miscellany must be felt in a higher degree on the perusal of his two volumes, which are equally free from that morbid sensibility and affected simplicity which characterise the productions of the modern school. I am, Sir,

Your constant correspondent,

B.

December 20th 1804.

[The following view of the State of Society in Edinburgh was written 8 or 9 years ago, by an eminent German traveller (M. Voght of Hamburgh.) As it is little known, we hope its insertion here will be agreeable to our readers, and from the candid manner in which it is written, we flatter ourselves there is nothing in it which can be displeasing to the many distinguished and respectable characters to whom it relates.]

IN Edinburgh there is no trade; but from this circumstance Society is a gainer, both in point of intelligence and of elegance. The Society of Edinburgh consists of 16 Lords of Session, a number of eminent and well-informed Lawyers, a multitude of Physicians, the Professors of the University, many landed gentlemen who pass the winter in town, and not a few agreeable young scholars among the 1200 students drawn thither by the celebrity of the University *.

As the expression "good company" is frequently misapplied, I think it necessary to mention, that by this term I mean not the society of the great, the wealthy, or the learned, but of those who have availed themselves of the advantages of their situation to render their conversation agreeable; who impart, and wish to receive instruction or information, and who are either so free from all unsocial dispositions or have so completely attained the command of them, that in their company every one feels himself at ease, and secure from any unpleasant expression.

There is a species of arrogance, which lays claim to more than ordinary marks of respect, and demands greater attention than its conduct or conversation, independent of external advantages, would excite. The most disgusting form of this disposition appears in an aptness to take offence at every supposed neglect, and an eagerness to revenge itself by acrimonious sarcasms, figures of speech of which Frenchmen, even amidst the *good company* of their former government, had constantly in readiness an abundant provision. A less offensive, tho' still extremely troublesome way of drawing attention, is sometimes practised by an assiduous catching at wit bon mots, and brilliant expressions. He only really belongs to the class of "good company," who is free from both these pretensions, were he in other respects distinguished as the greatest statesman, the first general, the best writer, the most learned, the most illustrious, or the most wealthy citizen.

It is but justice to a place where I have spent one of the most agreeable winters in my life, to declare, that no where more completely than there have I found realized my idea of a good society, or met with a circle of men better informed, more amiable, greater lovers of truth, and of more unexceptionable integrity. During six months I heard from them no invectives uttered, no catching at wit practised, no malignant calumnies invented or retailed, and I seldom left a company without some addition to my knowledge, or new incitements to philanthropy. To name and to describe the persons composing this society, and to introduce them to the ac-

* Our traveller is in some things not quite correct; 15 Lords of Session only, and to the list of those composing the Society of Edinburgh might have been made some additions, such as the Barons of Exchequer, the Clergy of different denominations, military Officers, persons holding places under Government, many merchants, bankers, &c. &c.

acquaintance of your readers, is a pleasure which I cannot deny myself.

Stewart, the Bacon of metaphysics, who thinks like a Newton, and speaks as a Rousseau would write, for talents one of the first men in Britain, is an elegant classical scholar, an eminent mathematician, natural philosopher, and teacher of ethics. How deep, how clear, how eloquent, how affecting! How often did I see his hearers, tho' of various dispositions, moved to tears of admiration! How often might be read in his expressive look the high feeling of the importance of his subject, the dignity of human nature, and his own superior worth! His admirable work, the Philosophy of the Human Mind, appears to me barely a part of his system. But whenever the British nation shall be disposed to hear it; when all political rancour shall be allayed by a peace, he will then teach his Political Economy. To hear his lectures on that subject would alone be worth a journey to Scotland.

Fraser Tytler, a man who unites very various talents with an extensive knowledge of the literature of Europe, and who reads most interesting lectures on Universal History.

Henry Mackenzie, the amiable and ingenious author of the Man of Feeling, Julia de Roubignè, and the Man of the World.

Dr Black, a fine looking old man, whom this world will not long enjoy; in whose expressive countenance still appears the spirit of a great discoverer, now mellowed by years. Chemistry is indebted to him for the doctrines of fixed air and latent heat: his stile is characterised by the most elegant simplicity; no one understands better the art of unravelling a perplexed and intricate subject, and of presenting it simple and cleared of all extraneous matter. Dr Smith used to say of him, that, "if his brain were laid open, there would be found less trash in it than in any other man's." There is something very attracting in the manner in which he confesses his mistakes, in his universal attention to every thing and to every person around him; he speaks willingly, but is soon tired; and then ceasing with a smile, begins again when he is recovered. In these proofs of undiminished strength of mind, notwithstanding corporeal decay, there is something that strikes me strongly. I feel that I too shall live, when the mysterious connection shall be loosened with these organs which are not myself, from which sleep every night sets me free, and of whose partial destruction I may long be a witness, before consciousnes at length connects me with other objects capable of greater perfection. To this connection will Black too soon for us awake, when with a smile he calmly rests from his labours here.

Dr Blair is tranquillity itself; it appears in his gait, in his speech, and even in his indefatigable activity. There is besides a neatness and accuracy in his expressions which point out the author whose sermons are as popular as his taste is refined.

Dr Monro is a man of the soundest judgment, and a very opulent physician. In company no one can be more polite or more engaging.

Dr Coventry, who this winter gave lectures on Agriculture, is a man of extraordinary penetration, who is not only a successful practical farmer, but likewise possesses an astonishing acquaintance with the antient and modern authors on agriculture: these qualities he unites with a sound judgment and great chemical and botanical knowledge. He is besides a very able physician. I think myself happy in having attended his course of agriculture, but still more happy in my acquaintance with this ingenious man, who is incessantly employed in making his knowledge useful. He is the physician of the poor, and spends much of his time in giving gratis

gratis advice on agriculture, for which others would demand money.

Mr Playfair is one of the best Mathematicians in Britain, the author of an excellent essay in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the Astronomy of the Brahmins. He is a man whose equal, constant, and calm good humour, I have often admired, often envied. He is very short sighted, and looks as if, through the habit he has acquired of not troubling himself with what is out of the sphere of his vision, (a habit which I think I have remarked in many short-sighted people) his soul were always ready to look more keenly into those things that are within his view, and able to see farther there than other people. He has an agreeable voice, and often throws out very shrewd and witty remarks, which strike the more, as he never laughs himself.

Dr Gregory, the son of a great physician, himself a most unprejudiced one, and very candid critic. He is exceedingly acute, of a wonderfully quick apprehension, and expresses himself with much warmth, and often very happily. He is most zealous in every thing that concerns public utility, has a strict regard to truth, and even among his fellows is remarkable for his inflexible integrity.

From him the transition is easy to *Sir William Forbes*. He is a banker, one of the richest people in Scotland, possessed of a considerable landed property, the most benevolent man in Edinburgh, and the father of his tenants. There is no poor man whom he does not assist, no public undertaking he does not encourage, no charitable purpose to which he is not ready to devote his time and his talents. No one speaks of him without warmth. He alone never speaks of his actions, or if he does, it is with a modesty which shews that he is a man worthy of the praise of good deeds. He has had a learned education, and possesses much acquired knowledge.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie and *Colonel Dirom* are two men of clear judgment, and very entertaining, on account of their acquaintance with the affairs of India, where they both resided for several years in the service of the East India Company. The latter has written a very interesting History of the campaign with Tippoo Sub. What makes the society in Edinburgh particularly attractive, is the crowd of Scotsmen who have been long in the East and West Indies, and have returned thither; old officers that have served both in the army and navy, and all of whom in their youth have had the advantage of academical instruction.

One of the most remarkable men, and whom I met with oftener there than in London, is *Sir John Sinclair*, who has written a History of the British Revenue, instituted a Society for the improvement of British wool, by which the rearing of sheep has been essentially promoted; who has given aid to the vast undertaking of collecting statistical accounts of all the parishes in Scotland, which is now nearly compleat, and will make 20 thick volumes. But what will transmit his name to a grateful posterity, is his having instituted the Board of Agriculture; and by means of it, he is now preparing an accurate survey of all the counties in England and Scotland, with respect to Agriculture, the feeding and rearing of cattle, the price of provisions, the happiness of the inhabitants, and means of removing the present scarcity. There are in each county one or two well-informed farmers, often at the same time learned, rich, and respectable men; (for of the way in which Agriculture is carried on in England and Scotland we in this country can hardly form an idea;) these are sent about, and, after a careful investigation and consultation

with

with the husbandmen, draw up a report, which is printed on writing paper, with broad margins, and then communicated to upwards of 500 enlightened men, or country gentlemen, who write their remarks on the margin. I have read these Reports, and for my own part adopt, with all my heart, the judgment of one of the first and most learned farmers in Britain, that in them he had found more information than in all the works on agriculture that had been written, from those of Virgil and Columella, down to Lord Dundonald's lately-published work. This was to be expected with regard to an art the precepts of which had hitherto lain scattered in the routine of practical husbandry, and been imperfectly communicated by tradition.

A more considerable step will be gained when all the observations shall be collected into one General Report, which is already preparing, and is to be subjected to a similar trial.

That all the above labours should be equally successful, it would be unreasonable to expect; but such as they are, the result of them is the greatest which the history of the art can shew. May the example be followed in other countries! may those who govern, or their advisers, feel how ignorant in general we are of our own riches, of our own wants, and of the means of relieving them! may we learn, that the degree to which this art can be brought, is the measure of the power of a state; that the prosperity of Agriculture is the surest criterion of the happiness of the people, and the best security of civil society; may they learn that "omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid adquiritur, nihil Agricultura melius, nihil dulcius, nihil homine libero dignius." Cic.

The same person has, during the present scarcity, suggested, and by indefatigable industry, brought it about, that more potatoes have been this spring planted on waste ground than would be sufficient for the food of a million of people. This he contrived to do chiefly by means of the clergy.

One would hardly believe that a man who has done so much, and who is perpetually projecting more, is little above thirty years of age, and Colonel of two regiments (battalions) of Fencibles, which he has just now raised. He is one of the handsomest and active men I know. He married a daughter of Lord Macdonald, one of the prettiest women in Scotland, and has a number of lovely children. I never knew a finer family.

Mr Creech, author of Fugitive Pieces,—of a very interesting Sketch of Edinburgh, and a contributor to the Mirror*, a weekly paper published some years ago, the first bookseller in Scotland, and proprietor of the best works that have appeared there during the last twenty years, was to me a very valuable acquaintance, on account of his extensive connections, and his being a living biographical dictionary. It would be a pity if he should die without recording that fund of literary anecdote which his long intimacy with all the learned men of his country has furnished him with.

His friend *Dr Rotheram*, a disciple of Scheele and of Bergman, is the able assistant of Dr Black, for whom he sometimes lectures. I once heard an excellent lecture of his on the subject of inflammable bodies. He is besides a very good botanist and mathematician.

Dr Rutherford is the present professor of Botany, but his favourite studies have been Physiology and Chemistry, in which last science he has

* From the list of Authors prefixed to the last edition of the Mirror, this appears to be a mistake.

has made himself eminent, tho' indeed not publicly so, by his discoveries on the subject of azote and some of the properties of oxygen. He, too, is a pattern of that calm, firm love of truth, and of that uniform modesty, which here indeed is no uncommon virtue, and the merit of which those only can properly judge of who know how much it is wanting in every other place.

I should never have done were I to enumerate all the remarkable characters in the place. I must express my gratitude for the kind reception I met with from Sir James Stirling the present Lord Provost, Lord Eskgrove, Lord Ancrum, Mr Lindsay, the worthy Dr Johnstone, (the promoter of the Asylum for the Blind,) Mr Scougal, and for the company of the very intelligent Mr Gibbes of Oxford, Mr Bancroft of London, the learned Quaker Young, the laborious writer on Economy Mr Ure, and the good Dr Duncan, President of the College of Physicians.

Here I must not forget *Sir James Hall*, who, after a most neglected education, felt in his riper years an inclination for the sciences, and in a very short time became an excellent mathematician, an able chemist, and a good mineralogist. He has written a very interesting treatise on the Gothic Architecture, which he will soon give to the Edinburgh Royal Society. He brought to my recollection, in a lively manner, that beautiful passage in Cicero, of the value of learning in every situation of life. Two years ago he dislocated his ancle at a dance, which will oblige him for the rest of his life to walk on crutches. As he is not yet thirty years of age, and was passionately fond of hunting and rural occupations, what would he be now, if his mind were capable of no gratification, but what is dependent on bodily exercise, and the health that attends it!

Of two men I have yet something to say on account of the singular eccentricity of the one, and of the uncommonly amiable character of the other. *Lord Monboddo*, one of the Judges, was early known as an elegant scholar and a good metaphysician; of which his Book on the Origin and Progress of Language is a proof. He soon shewed his turn for singularity, which gave a certain colour to all his productions. His great veneration for the ancients, and his metaphysical notions, suggested to him the idea that mankind were daily degenerating, that they were once of gigantic stature, and are now dwindling to pygmies; and that their senses were formerly more acute, and that they possessed more members than at present, &c. These ideas he has supported with a waste of learning, and proofs collected from a careful perusal of all the old accounts of voyages and travels. Fond of making theories, he believes every thing the ancients have written, and every thing the moderns tell him; as for example, that men, when they were perfect, had tails like apes, of which nothing now except the os coccygis remains; and that apes are but a small and diminutive species of the human race. He takes particular notice of every family in which the children are smaller than the parents, and is in despair when he sees a big man and cannot learn that his father was still bigger. He asked very seriously at Mons. Chevalier, who was talking of the tomb of Achilles, whether he did not believe that Achilles was three and twenty feet high? In other subjects he is witty, humorous, and eloquent. I saw him in his eighty-sixth year, and found his conversation still exceedingly animated, and full of attic urbanity. He lives in the manner of the ancients, uses the cold bath daily, anoints himself with oil, and laughs at the partial cleanliness of the moderns, who wash their face and hands

that

that they may have the appearance of being clean, "and put on every day a clean shirt over a dunghill:" he eats honey to breakfast, and dines at a particular hour, which he maintains was the hour at which Horace was accustomed to eat, &c.; he sleeps in this hard winter with open windows; and on the 19th of March, when the Thermometer stood at 30°, he set off for London on horseback, a journey of four hundred miles, which he performed in twelve days.

Lord Fincastle, the son of Lord Dunmore, is a man of whom I shall ever cherish the remembrance. He attended at the same time with me the classes of chemistry, natural philosophy, and agriculture. I saw him daily for six months, have spent whole days in his company, and never left him without having learned something. I never knew more rational ideas on a great variety of subjects, nor more sound judgement with such extensive information, a more precise opinion joined with so much urbanity in the discussion. He is well acquainted with the actual constitution of Britain, which bears much the same relation to the descriptions given by Blackstone and De Lolme as a soul to a body; for this constitution is held together by much more subtile connections than those authors imagine, and forms indeed a study difficult in the highest degree. He speaks with much eloquence, but it is the eloquence of conversation, which has the same relation to that of a public speaker that the style of a letter has to that of a treatise. There is a degree of advancement in every science which stops exactly where that begins, at which a person must arrive who would teach any science or make it his profession. He who wishes to gain this point in many sciences, who makes the study of the art of happiness his profession, who understands how to direct all his knowledge to the happiness of mankind, to conduct and to inculcate the operation of these on the men over whom he has any influence, has, in my opinion, attained that which all men who are called by their station to move in a higher sphere should endeavour to reach. To this ideal perfection few men whom I have known have approached so near as Lord Fincastle. He speaks often with enthusiasm, but it is always within the line which separates truth from extravagance, and his discourse possesses what distinguishes the conversation in Britain from that of every other country, particularly France, that its force lies in the argument, not in the form, the expression, or in mere turns of wit. He thinks when he speaks, and is silent when the conversation offers nothing sufficiently important to call forth his thoughts. He is so cautious, that in the most animated discussion, no look, no smile, no word escapes him to indicate a want of respect for the opinion of another even of the most opposite sentiments. It is an advantage to the British youth, that they are bred up with a strong sense of personal equality, which, while all think for themselves, accustoms them to leave the opinions of others to stand or fall by their intrinsic merit, contenting themselves with declaring their own. I know many people there who think differently on the most important topics, without such difference in the least affecting their friendship. May we never forget that every subject has many different aspects, of which no more than one sees a part, and each almost always a different one; that the sphere of vision of our internal senses contracts and expands, and our vision itself becomes sharper or dimmer; that this sense is different in almost every individual, and subjected to innumerable daily modifications. In one point alone do we all agree, our

social

social and moral feelings; and we journey most securely when we make that the point from which we set out. These feelings carry us along often against our will, whence men frequently act better than they think or speak—They will lead us straight to our highest perfection, if we hearken to their gentle voice, if we follow it, and proceed in improving and elevating them by experiment and observation, the only way by which, thro' the application of our powers upon external objects, we can hope for attaining solid and useful truth. Let this serve as my apology for endeavouring to give a sketch of the men with whom I have passed this last winter.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

(To be concluded in our next.)

Herculaneum Manuscripts.

THE literary world will rejoice to learn that the six volumes of Papiri, presented to the Prince of Wales by the King of Naples, are arrived in London; and thus, under the immediate auspices of his Royal Highness, the learned and the ingenious will be invited to exert their skill in endeavouring, not merely to develope their contents, but to contrive some more speedy and efficacious means than has been hitherto practised, for unrolling and transcribing the many volumes that yet lie in the ashes of Herculaneum and Pompeii. It is a most important event to the cause of literature, that the Prince has patronized this undertaking with so much ardour and liberality, since in no other country could the resources of science and art be so well applied to the object as in England.—Our artists will vie with one another in the suggestion of means to facilitate the decyphering of the nearly obliterated manuscripts; and if some happy contrivance should be found to preserve the tinder from perishing until it can be traced and read, what treasures of literature may not yet be brought to light, and what honours and gratitude will not be due to his Royal Highness for his noble patronage of the design!

Our Readers may wish to have a short statement of the circumstances that induced the Prince to take steps to further this great work. In the year 1800 he directed the Rev. John Hayter, a gentleman eminently qualified for the task, to go to Italy, and with a suitable provision, to exert himself on the spot under the kind permission of the King of Naples, to unrol and transcribe the Papiri. He was generously moved to this undertaking by the love of literature; and by the accounts of the very slow progress which up to that time had been made in the work of developing the manuscripts.

The importance of the undertaking will be best shewn to our Readers by an extract from the letter which Mr Hayter addressed to the Prince at the outset of his mission in 1800, a few copies of which were printed at the time, and distributed among literary men.

After a very becoming expression of gratitude to his Royal Highness for the honour of his confidence, he gives this short narrative:

"The numerous Settlements of the Greeks in Italy, received the name of Magna Græcia, because their Mother Country was of a size considerably less than that in which they were planted: among these were nearly all the cities in the province of Campania, including Naples, the Capital of his Sicilian Majesty, and also Herculaneum and Pompeii, which are supposed to boast a foundation coeval with Hercules himself, three thousand and fifty years ago, or twelve hundred

hundred and fifty years before the Christian æra.—This Province, more than any other part of Magna Græci, was always celebrated for the studious and successful cultivation of the arts and sciences. The two cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii ranked next to that of Naples in every respect, as places of considerable note; they had their public Theatres, with every other attendant of great population, splendour, opulence, and general prosperity. These, in common with all the rest of Campania, became the elegant and favourite resort of the Romans, for the different purposes of health, luxury, repose, and erudition.

"* In the ninth year of Nero's reign, these two cities experienced a most formidable shock from an earthquake, which overthrew a great part of them. Nor had they recovered altogether from the effects of this calamity, by their own exertions, and the aid of imperial munificence, when a second calamity, of a different nature, but equally unexpected, consigned them both at once to the most complete oblivion †. This calamity was the great eruption of vesuvius, which happened on the 24th day of August two full months from the accession of the Emperor Titus Vespasian. Herculaneum was buried under a mass of lava, and volcanic matter, to the depth of 24 feet. Pompeii, being more distant from the mountain, was overwhelmed principally with a shower of ashes, nor in any place more than half the depth of the other city. But the fate of both was sudden and inevitable; and yet it appears that almost all the inhabitants, and, what is an equally surprising circumstance, more of the Herculaneans than the Pompeians, escaped. By the few skeletons which have been found in either place, the relation of Dio Cassius, who states the destruction of the people, while assembled at the Theatre, is proved to be totally erroneous.

"It may be proper to remark, that before this eruption the whole of Vesuvius was in a state of cultivation and fertility, from the top to the bottom, and though the form and soil of the mountain in one particular spot seemed to denote the traces of some former explosion, yet no extant memorial of any kind had recorded it.

"Neither of these two cities were discovered again till a long period of 1634 years had elapsed. It was in the year 1713, that some labourers, in sinking a well, struck their tools against a statue, which was on a bench in the Theatre of Herculaneum. Forty years afterwards Pompeii was excavated with much less difficulty, as the incumbent stratum was neither so hard nor so deep as that of the former city.

"The number of the manuscripts saved from both those cities is said to be about five hundred; but if I am rightly informed by those whose official situation must give them a competent knowledge of the subject, your Royal Highness, by facilitating the developement of these volumes, will probably be the means of further excavation, and of rescuing from their interment an infinite quantity of others. About thirty years ago,

* U. C. 816.
A. D. 63
Caius Memmius Regulus } Consuls.
Lucius Virginius Rufus }

† U. C. 832.
A. D. 79.
Flavius Vespasianus 9 } Consuls.
Titus Vespasianus 8 }

ago, his Sicilian Majesty ordered the developement, the transcription, and the printing of these volumes, which had been saved, to be undertaken.—This operation was accordingly begun, and has never been discontinued till the late invasion of the French. But its mode, however excellent, was extremely slow; it has been performed by a single person, with a single frame only, under the direction of the Marquis del Vasto, chamberlain to the King, and President of the Royal Academy.

"The frame consists of several taper and oblong pieces of wood, with parallel threads of silk that run on each side, the length of each piece: when the frame is laid on any volume, each piece of wood must be fixed precisely over each line of the page, while the respective threads, being worked beneath each line, and assisted by the corresponding piece of wood above, raise the line upwards, and disclose the characters to view *.

"The operation seems ingenious, and well adapted to the purpose; it was, I believe, invented by a Capuchin at Naples. The fruits of it are said to be two publications only, one on music, by the celebrated Philodemus, who was a cotemporary of Cicero, and the other on Cookery. The first is in his Majesty's library at the Queen's Palace. Through the obliging politeness of Mr Barnard, the King's Librarian, I have had the advantage of perusing it. Indeed, I hope your Royal Highness will not disapprove my acknowledging in this place the very warm and respectful interest which both this Gentleman and the † Right Honourable President of the Royal Society, have expressed for the furtherance of your Royal Highness's great and good design. Meanwhile, by this specimen of Philodemus, I am convinced that, if the frames should be multiplied to the proposed extent, several pages, of thirty different manuscripts, might be disclosed, and transcribed within the space of one week.

"But the very period at which the Manuscripts were buried, serve to point out to your Royal Highness that you may expect the recovery of either the whole or at least parts, of the best writers in antiquity, hitherto deemed irrecoverable. All of these, in truth, had written before that period, if we except Tabitus, whose inestimable Works were unfortunately not composed till twenty years afterwards, during the reign of Trajan.

"Nor can it be imagined for a moment, that among five or six hundred Manuscripts, already excavated, and especially from the numberless ones which further excavations may supply, lost at such a period in two of the most capital cities, in the richest, most frequented, and most learned Province in Italy, each of them an established seat of the Arts and Sciences, each of them the resort of the most distinguished Romans, not

* From the want of information in this country, I am apprehensive that this description of the frame is rather defective. But when I am on the spot, I shall not fail to transmit for your Royal Highness's inspection, an exact model of its mechanism. I am equally apprehensive that the same cause may have occasioned more errors in this part of my account: the same local advantage, of which I shall be careful to make the earliest use, will enable me to remove them.

† It was suggested by Sir Joseph Banks, that, from the nature of the ancient Atramentum, which perhaps was not so much an ink as a paint, and from the materials of these Manuscripts there may be derived a chance of applying a chemical process to this developement of the cinders, which increased expedition and effect. The suggestion is of the first importance; hereafter there may be an opportunity of ascertaining its utility by experiment.

not any part of those illustrious Authors should be discovered.

"But the Manuscript of Philodemus itself makes the reverse of such an idea appear much more probable. To the Moderns, who have

> Untwisted all the Chains that tie
> The hidden soul of Harmony,

his Treatise on Music cannot indeed be supposed to communicate much information—yet the subject is scientific, and scientifically treated. The Author himself, too, was one of the most eminent men in his time for wit, learning, and philosophy. But in the rest of the Arts * and Sciences, in History, in Poetry, the discovery of any lost writer, either in whole or part, would be deemed a most valuable acquisition and treasure, and form a new æra in Literature.

"It is extremely fortunate that the characters † of these Manuscripts, whether they should be Greek or Latin, must be very obvious and legible. Before the year of our Lord 79, and some time after it, the Majusculæ, or Unciales Litteræ, capital letters were solely used. A page, therefore, in one of these Manuscripts, would present to your Royal Highness an exact image of some mutilated inscription in those languages on an ancient column, statue, or sepulchre.

"There cannot remain a doubt, even omitting the assurances from men of official situation to that effect, that your Royal Highness's Superintendent will receive every possible assistance from the Marquis del Vasto; and in that case it seems improbable that the object of this mission can be altogether fruitless.

"With such a termination of it, however, Your Royal Highness, by having proposed to concur with his Sicilian Majesty in the quicker and more effectual developement, transcription, and publication of these Manuscripts, will reap the satisfaction of having made a most princely attempt in behalf of knowledge and literature, on an occasion where their interests might be affected most materially, and in a manner of which no annals have afforded, or can hereafter afford, an example. Your very interposition will be your glory: your want of success will only make the learned world feel with gratitude what you would have done."

The interposition of his Royal Highness has had the happiest effect. The splendid encouragement which he gave to the work, revived the drooping spirits of the Italian Literati, and the consequence has been, that the business of unrolling and transcribing the Manuscripts now proceeds with an alacrity which promises the most brilliant success. In forty-six years not more than eighteen rolls were developed before the interference of our Prince. Under his encouragement ninety have been recovered in two years! What new facilities may not be expected, now when all the vigour of British intelligence is exerted on the subject?

JOURNAL *of a young* LADY *of* FASHION *in the fifteenth Century.*

[Part of the journal of the celebrated *Elizabeth Woodeville*, previous to her marriage with Lord Grey. She was afterwards queen to *Edward* IV. and died in confinement at Southwark, under *Henry* VII. in 1486. Extracted from an ancient Manuscript preserved in Drummond Castle.]

"*MONDAY Morning.*" Rose at four o'clock, and helped Catharine to milk the Cows. Rachael, the

* Particularly the ancient mode of cementing in architecture, and on proportions in Sculpture and Painting.

† One of the principal difficulties in copying these Manuscripts appears to consist in supplying the proper letters or words at the different chasms.

the other dairy maid, having scalded her hand in so bad a manner the night before: made a poultice for Rachael, and gave Robin a penny to get something from the apothecary.

"*Six o'clock.* The buttock of beef too much boiled, and beer a little of the stalest.—Mem.—To talk with the cook about the first fault, and to amend the other myself, by tapping a fresh barrel directly.

"*Seven o'clock.*" Went to walk with the Lady, my mother, in the court-yard: fed 25 men and women; chid Roger severely for expressing some ill will at attending us with broken meat.

"*Eight o'clock.*" Went into the paddock behind the house with my maid Dorothy: caught Thump, the little poney, myself, and rode a matter of six miles, without saddle or bridle.

"*Ten o'clock.*" Went to dinner—John Grey a most comely youth, but what is that to me? A virtuous maiden should be entirely under the direction of her parents. John ate but little, and stole a great many tender looks at me—said women would never be handsome, in his opinion, who were not good tempered. I hope my temper is not intolerable; no body finds fault with it, except Roger, and he is the most disorderly serving man in the family. John Grey loves white teeth; my teeth are of a pretty good colour, I think; and my hair is as black as jet, though I say it; and John, if I mistake not, is of the same opinion.

"*Eleven o'clock.*" Rose from the table, the company all desirous of walking in the fields. John Gray would lift me over every stile, and twice he squeezed my hand with much vehemence. I cannot say I should have any objection to John Grey: he plays at prison bars as well as any of the country gentlemen; is remarkably dutiful to his parents, my lord, and lady, and never misses church on a Sunday.

"*Three o'clock.*" Poor farmer Robinson's house burnt by accidental fire.—John Grey proposed a subscription among the company for the relief of the farmer, and gave no less than four pounds with this benevolent intent.—Mem—Never saw him look so comely as at that moment.

"*Four o'clock.*" Went to prayers.

"*Six o'clock.*" Fed the hogs and poultry.

"*Seven o'clock.*" Supper on the table; delayed till that hour on account of farmer Robinson's misfortune.—Mem.—The goose pie too much baked, and the pork roasted to rags.

"*Nine o'clock.*" The company fast asleep: these late hours very disagreeable—said my prayers a second time; John Grey distracted my thoughts too much the first time.—Fell asleep, and dreamed of John Grey.

Statistical, Commercial, *and* Military Tables.

I. Turkish Empire.

THE extent of Turkey in Europe is 182,760 square miles, and its population amounts to 8,000,000. Turkey in Asia comprehends 345,800 miles square, and a population of 10,000,000, in all 18,000,000 of inhabitants, and 528,560 square miles of territory, exclusive of Egypt. The population of the principal towns in the Turkish dominions has been thus estimated by the most intelligent and accurate travellers:

European.	
Constantinople	400,000
Adrianople	130,000
Sosi	70,000
Silistria	60,000
Salonica	60,000
Belgrade	25,000

Asiatic

Asiatic.			
Aleppo	200,000	Smyrna	12,000
Damascus	180,000	Prusa	60,000
Bassora	150,000	Angora	60,000
		Tokat	50,000

Military Establishment of the Northern Powers.

Russia.

Regular forces raised by the last levy to		400,000
Irregulars		50,000
Kozaks, Bashkirs, &c. who may be assembled in a short time		100,000
		550,000

Sweden.

Heavy Cavalry	6,900	
Dragoons	2,750	
Hussars and Light Dragoons	500	
Total of Cavalry	10,150	
Twenty-three Regiments Infantry	24,811	
Cajanas Company	150	
	24,961	
Guards, Artillery, &c.	12,290	
		47,401

Denmark.

Cavalry in Denmark and in the Dutchies	6,181	
Ditto in Norway	4,352	
Infantry in Denmark and in the Dutchies	28,341	
Ditto in Norway	38,509	
Artillery	3,299	
Garrison Troops	1,325	
		74,007
		671,408

III. American Commerce.

The exports from the United States, between the 1st of October 1802, and the 30th of September 1803, of domestic and foreign produce, were as follow:

	Dollars.		Dollars.
To Great Britain, and her Colonies	25,369,370	To Austrian Ports in the Adriatic	42,025
France and her Colonies	8,245,013	Morocco and Barbary States	36,757
Holland, East and West India Colonies	4,523,423	Cape of Good Hope	34,522
Spain and her Colonies	4,535,539	China	172,495
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	3,279,734	East Indies, generally, not particularized	59,733
Portugal, and her Colonies	2,305,548	West Indies, ditto	1,794,104
Denmark, Norway, and Islands	1,892,895	Europe, ditto	334,453
Sweden and Swedish West Indies	265,470	Africa, ditto	35,358
Italy	1,571,465	South Seas	826
Prussia	319,625	North-West Coast of America	58,000
Malta	14,109	Total Dollars	55,800,031

Of

Of this sum 12,594,072 were foreign produce; 2,724,523 of the exports to Holland, and 3,312,820 of those to France, were of this description.

The exports of domestic growth or manufacture, therefore, amount to 42,205,961 dollars, of which England alone imports 11,602,457; Scotland, 2,474,518; Ireland, 2,167,052; Guernsey, &c. 215,237; being considerably more than a third part of the entire. Spain and Portugal united, take only 5,073,638, or near an eighth part.

The principal domestic articles of export were, 2,489,954lbs. of butter; 1,190,867lbs of cheese; 1,680,546 lbs. of ham and bacon: 2,052,302 lbs. of lard; 2,079,608 bushels of Indian corn: 1,311,853 barrels of flour; 686,145 bushels of wheat; 81,833 tierces of rice; 37,712,079 lbs. of cotton; 59,217lbs. of tallow, and 1,255,442lbs. of tallow candles; tobacco manufactured, 142,415lbs. and unmanufactured, 86,991 hogsheads; tar, 78,932 barrels, and 61,173 of turpentine; coaches and other carriages (carts to the West Indies) 9,893; and shoes and slippers, 26,058 pairs.

The several States contribute to the above aggregate of exports in the following sum:

	Dollars.
New York	10,818,391
Massachusets	8,768,566
South Carolina	7,811,108
Pennsylvania	7,525,710
Virginia	7,414,346
Maryland	5,209,418
Georgia	2,370,875
Rhode Island	1,275,596
Connecticut	1,248,571
North Carolina	952,641
New Hampshire	494,620
Delaware	422,153
Vermont	147,450
New Jersey	21,311
PORTS.	
Fort Adams	1,099,702
Michiltimackinye	202,340
Detroit and Massæ	40,761

DESCRIPTION *of* AMSTERDAM.

From Holcroft's Travels.

THIS city boasts of no high antiquity: six hundred years ago, no traces of it were to be seen. Its square contents now consist of eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety geometrical feet; and it is said to be larger than Haerlem, Leyden, Delft, Rotterdam, and Dordrecht, inclusively; though these are each of them large towns. So watery is its situation, that it is built upon eighty-two islands: which communicate with each other by the aid of nearly three hundred bridges. This is what I read in the Amsterdam guide: in a manuscript account, I have seen the number of bridges stated at four hundred. Either of the numbers sufficiently denote the nature of the soil.

The streets are many of them uncommonly spacious: some, such as the Heerengragt, Keyzersgragt, and Prinssengragt, I am told are upward of a hundred and forty feet in width. They are equally remarkable for their cleanliness, and goodness of pavement. This last is chiefly of brick: because, as there is a canal that runs in the middle of each street, some few excepted, the heavy carriages are much fewer than in other cities; and the pavement less worn; every kind of merchandize and effects being usually transported by water.

The estimate of the inhabitants is from two hundred and thirty to two hundred and fifty thousand. I ought to have noticed, as a mark of the order to which the Dutch are so wisely addicted, that the bridges are regularly numbered.

Enter a Dutch inn, and you will

see

see the landlady with her cap in small plaits, her keys numbered at her side, and a worked purse under her apron, with three partitions; for gold, silver, and small coins.

She has two kitchens: one for use, and one for ornament. She wishes the latter only to be seen. Go into it, and you are surprised at the order, neatness, and cleanliness of its contents. Cast your eye upward, and you smile at a row of chamber utensils, hanging over her clean dishes, bright copper pots, and unsoiled sauce-pans. It is a combination which could only have been made by a Dutch woman.

Neatness, in Holland, is every where to be met with: but taste, I will not say, no where, though certainly it is a very scarce quality. The people delight in trees cut into shapes of animals; in traverse brick-work, the bricks accurately laid; in their doors and shutters, nay the churns and milk-pails, painted green; in Chinese awnings, hung with small bells; and in chimneys, with weather-cocks capped in the same taste. A Dutchman always wishes to know which way the wind blows; for he is often either miller, sailor, waterman, or merchant.

The passion, or rather the mania, for tulips appears as if it could only have originated where it did. The tulip is a flower of gaudy colours, but without scent: an object scarcely worthy the culture or the care of man: yet the price that has been given for a tulip-root has been sometimes as great as that which a proud man must pay for a coach; and more than sufficient to build the poor man a cottage and buy him a garden.

They are great admirers of the fine arts, and particularly that of painting; yet every amateur is aware that the national taste has degraded the nobler parts of this art: while high finishing, and all that depends upon a faithful representation of the objects before them, have been brought to admirable perfection.

What can be more ludicrous than the gilded tridents, gilded trumpets, and other gilded ornaments of the alto and basso-relievos (all the other parts of which are in stone) that decorate the Stadt-house?

It cannot be said that no Flemish or Dutch artists have possessed the discrimination that induces the mind to select pleasing objects: but certainly the national taste has not led to such a choice. The examples to the contrary are but too numerous. Not to mention the boors of Teniers, the strolling musicians of Ostade, the smokers of Hemskerk and Brawr, and innumerable other characteristic, it is true, but vulgar subjects, there are instances of almost incredible depravity of taste. I have seen the picture of an old man turning some mutton, that was hanging by a string before the fire to roast, while his wife, with her spectacles on her nose, stood behind him seeking the vermin in his head.

Poussin, when he painted the plague, suggested the horror of the stench; by making those who approached the dead press their nostrils. Brawr, and his imitators, paint rude Dutch mothers wipeing their befouled children; and the persons present using the same action with grimaces, to signify the disagreeableness of the odour. Both these painters had that faculty of observation which constitutes genius; yet how dignified was the one, and how disgusting the other!

Parisian Suicide.

From the Same.

THERE is a place in Paris, little known to foreigners, and, strange to say, become so familiar as to be little noticed by the natives, called *la Morgue*: its dimensions are small, its situation is in a court, up a gateway, nearly opposite *le Pont au Change*, and beside where the prison called *le Grand Chatelet* stood; and it has a door with an iron grating, through which persons may look, who are brought there by curiosity, or by the sudden absence of their friends, or relations, for which they cannot account.

Should a stranger accidentally passing, and seeing, as he probably would, people go and peep through this grate into the dark chamber, or rather hole, and be tempted by curiosity to look himself, before his eyes could discover the object of search, the stench issuing from the place would instantly drive him back. Should he then imitate others who come, and put a handkerchief to his mouth, that he might look more steadily, he would see—what?—one, two, or it may be more dead bodies.

But would he see such every day?—

With very few exceptions he would. I never looked through this grating but once: it was more than enough: however, when I passed that way I never failed to inquire, and never likewise but once found it empty. The last time but one that I was there three dead bodies were exposed: a husband, wife, and child; and the last time I saw this dismal cell there were four.

On this visit, I purposely fell into conversation with the man who told me the number then in the cell.

"Pray, Sir, do you often come to this place?"

'Yes, Sir: I have lived in the neighbourhood three and twenty years, and, except when I was ill, have scarcely missed a day.'

"And have you found the cell often empty?"

'No; very rarely indeed.'

"Once a week perhaps?"

'Not as I should think, twice a month, upon an average. I never remember to have seen it two days successively vacant.'

"Do you imagine dead bodies were as frequently brought before the revolution as they have been since?"

'Much the same: I cannot say that I perceive any difference.'

Desirous of obtaining authentic information on such a subject, I made many inquiries, and was informed it could only be accurately procured at the *Bureau* of the Secret Police, and to this I had no means of gaining admission.

I then applied to a man, who told me he could easily make an acquaintance with the *concierge*, or keeper of the cell, at the cheap expence of a bottle of wine. He was accordingly employed, and assured me the concierge had let him see his book; and that, in the year VIII., a hundred and thirty dead bodies had been brought, twelve of whom had been assassinated; and in the year IX. a hundred and ninety, eleven of them assassinated.

I place but little confidence in this man's information, knowing him to be wholly void of principle: but a gentleman on whose honour I can depend, and who was once high in office under the Minister of Police, told me, that, within the last ten months, there had been a hundred and ninety-three suicides in the departments, and about the same number in the metropolis; that upwards

wards of seven hundred murders had been committed within the same period of time: that effects to the value of about a million of livres, little short of forty-two thousand pounds sterling, had been stolen, and nearly the same loss had been sustained by fire, that is in the departments. Including all France, he estimated the number of suicides at from two to three per day, or five in two days.

I must not here omit to mention, that it was with difficulty, that is, it was with the trouble of going myself, or of sending a voucher with the servant, that I obtained acqua fortis, of which I was in want, from an apothecary's shop. Suicide, and I fear murder, by poison, has been so frequent, that the strictest injunctions are issued not to sell any drugs that can give sudden death.

Of the suicides which were thus daily happening in France, I, who daily read the journals, saw, during my whole stay, only two mentioned, and these I was surprised to see. One was an officer in the army, who pistoled himself at the public audience of the war minister; and the other of a poor wretch, who, the moment before he threw himself from the upper story of one of their high houses, in mercy to the passengers called aloud *gare l'eau!* the phrase used by the Parisians when they throw water out of a window.

I was told of another suicide of the same kind, and with the same humane caution, while I was at Paris.

I likewise saw the body of a man borne through the street where we lived on a bier, who, after having breakfasted at a hut in *les Champs Elysees*, put an end to his existence. Before the act, he told the people he had been a subaltern officer of a regiment then reduced, and that all means of procuring a livelihood were lost.

But the most customary mode of suicide is that of drowning. A public journal complained that modern improvements had robbed some of the bridges of the houses which formerly were the guards of public safety, for they prevented people from drowning themselves!

I heard of several of these deaths at the time that they happened. One day, as I was passing the *Pont-neuf*, the people were still assembled, who had seen a woman throw herself into the river from the bridge.

Another woman, in company with her husband, who reproached her for ill conduct, and threatened divorce, disposed of herself in the same manner. A third was a young girl for love, probably deserted by her seducer. The women of France are warm in their affections: and, were they at first well educated, and afterward honestly dealt with by the men, must become chaste and amiable wives: but these are conditions that will not suddenly be fulfilled.

The person, whom I had met and conversed with at *la Morgue*, told me he had a few days before seen an old man take the same leap: the body was found after no long search; but, either the people were ignorant of the means, or he was past recovery.

A much more singular tragedy still was acted, of which I had an account from the gentleman before mentioned, who was once of the police. Nine conscripts, who had for a time concealed themselves, but who were at last discovered, being determined not to serve, encouraged each other rather to die, and voluntarily ended life together by drowning.

I was present at two most painful scenes, produced by the frequency of this practice. I was passing *le Pont des Tuileries*, after dark, and saw

saw a man surrounded by other men: they had deterred him on the bridge from jumping over, but they could not prevail on him to go home, or to tell his name. He appeared to be determined in his purpose: the only resource they had was, at last, to commit him to the guard, but, unless his state of mind could be altered, safety like this was merely temporary.

Another evening, on the same bridge, and about the same hour, a woman, standing near the centre parapet, attracted my attention by her look, and the manner in which she seemed to be examining the river. I stopped; she desisted, but did not remove. I was uncertain what her intentions might be, and she appeared to shun notice. Two other passengers, guessing my doubts, halted; but either their fears were not so strong as mine, or their patience was less: they staid a few minutes and went. I felt as if I did not dare to go, yet could not decide how to act, from the fear of doing wrong. At length, the woman moved toward the end of the bridge, and I was obliged to leave her to her fate. I was not certain her intentions were ill: to have charged her with such might deeply have insulted her. I walked home however in a most dissatisfied state of mind: at one minute, proving to myself I could not act otherwise; and at another making self-accusations, for having deserted the duties of humanity.

There is a doubt concerning bodies found in the Seine which I cannot forbear to mention, yet do not know how to resolve: it is, how many of these victims have been self-devoted; and how many have fallen by the crime of murder? I seldom was out late in the streets of Paris; and when I happened so to be, a few very great thoroughfares excepted, I found them enjoying something like the peace of a desert: often there was neither soldier nor living creature in sight, and of watchmen they have none.

The gentleman who informed me of the number of murders that had happened in the departments within ten months, which number was inordinately great, asserted that the streets of Paris are as safe at midnight as at noon-day: but how do these accounts accord? Beside, streets are not the only places in which men can be assassinated. I have heard cries, in the street where we lived, several times in the night.

In the history of thieves, I doubt if any equal can be found to *Cartouche Mandrin*, and many others, who have been the terror of Paris, and of France, for the numerous and attrocious murders they have committed. I have also seen too many proofs of the little respect, here, in which the life of many is held. There are sufficient doubts to excite research: but who shall gain a single glance at the registers of the Secret Police? The knowledge that such a police exists is enough to raise suspicion.

REVIEW.

Memoirs of the Life of *Agrippina* the Wife of Germanicus. By *Elizabeth Hamilton*. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 18s. G. and J. Robertson.

MISS HAMILTON is well known to the public as a writer of wit and talents and the excellent intentions, with which her works are composed, do her more honour than even their literary merit. We must confess ourselves to have been startled by the first accounts of this publication.

tion. There seemed something preposterous in three octavo volumes, devoted to the life of the elder Agrippina. On discovering the views, however, with which it is written, we found some occasion to alter our opinion.

Her object is less to enlarge the sphere of historical and political science, than to instruct her readers in that of human nature in general. This instruction she intends not for the learned, but rather for ordinary readers, for those who, in their studies, seek only amusement.

For the accommodation of these, Mr Lane is careful to produce an inexhaustible supply of that species of composition which is termed Novels. The fact is, however, that most of these have no tendency but to pervert the taste and judgment, nor do they at best appear to be well calculated for obtaining the end which she has in view. Her object is, therefore, to select some interesting subject of history, or biography, and by dressing it up in the form of a novel, to allure this class of readers from the description of sighing lovers, and of the frivolous amusements of fashionable life, to a more instructive and less hurtful course of reading.

The life of Agrippina is certainly an interesting subject, both from the variety of her fortunes, and the splendid age in which she lived. To the classical reader, indeed, it must be an objection, that the same ground has been gone over by Tacitus, and the same scenes described by that great historian, with such unrivalled eloquence and pathos. To such, however, Miss Hamilton does not profess to address herself, but, on the contrary, to those who never read, perhaps never heard of Tacitus. In this view, the great example before her may only furnish an additional means of rendering her narrative interesting.

In the preface, the ingenious author explains the reasons why, having fixed upon biography, she preferred that of public to private life. Without entering into the merits of this discussion, we content ourselves with remarking, that, with a reference to her own powers, her choice was certainly judicious and fortunate.

The first chapter contains an highly able and eloquent dissertation on the history and character of the ancient Romans. We suspect, however, that she has rather overrated the influence of forms of government on national manners. The latter perhaps will be oftener found to have given rise to the former, tho' there is no doubt a powerful reaction.

The next chapter is also introductory, and contains some account of Augustus, and of the rest of the family from which Agrippina was descended. The third opens with her birth. For a long time, however, there is a great paucity of authentic information. That she was educated by Antonia, and married to Germanicus, by whom she had several children, and that her character was irreproachable, are almost all the materials for filling up the three following chapters. The mode adopted by Miss Hamilton is to relate the various disasters which befel the family of Augustus, and to form conjectures as to the impression which these must have made on the mind of Agrippina. Another chapter gives an account of the private life led by her and her husband. This also is entirely conjectural, being founded on the accounts which have been transmitted to us concerning the manners of the Romans at that period. As she then accompanies Germanicus to his military expeditions, she becomes a more public character, and acts frequently a very conspicuous part. An interesting account is given of the manners of the Germans,

and

and of the wars carried on against them, by Germanicus. After his death, and her return to Rome, Agrippina again sinks into a subordinate situation. Tiberius and Sejanus become the chief objects of attention, and the character of the former is drawn throughout in a masterly manner. Various opportunities, however, occur of bringing forward Agrippina; particularly on occasion of her last persecution and banishment to the island of Pand-ataria, where she dies. We expected here to have found her character drawn at full length, and were disappointed at meeting with nothing but a few common-place observations on the effects of pride and ambition.

Although the establishment of Christianity had no immediate connection with the story, yet, as it took place at this period, the writer is naturally led to introduce it occasionally, and to illustrate the contrast between its spirit, and that which was then prevalent in the world.

Miss Hamilton's style is deserving of the highest admiration. It bears indeed considerable resemblance to that of Gibbon, but, while it is little inferior in magnificence, it is in a great measure free from his bad taste. The subjects best suited to her genius (with the exception of wit and humour which have here no place,) appear to us to be either dissertations upon dignified and important subjects, or the drawing of magnificent historical oulines. In proof of this we produce the following passages:

"He who with honour had fulfilled the functions of these subordinate magistracies, might in his forty-third year, (for to that mature period did the term of probation extend) put in his claim to the office of Consul, which may be considered as the sovereign dignity.

"The duties of this high office required the exercise of such various talents, as, in the degeneracy of later times, have rarely been united in an individual. The political genius of a statesman, the valour of a soldier, the skill of a general, the wisdom of a legislator, and an intimate knowledge of men and things, drawn, not merely from the theory of the schools, but from the surer source of actual observation. Such were the qualifications necessary for the attainment of the consular dignity, at that glorious period in the history of Rome, when her august senate gave laws to the world. Such were the men who, while they presided at her councils, and led her legions to victory, devoted every moment that could be snatched from the duties of an active life, to the compilation of those immortal works which will continue to enlighten the latest posterity. These proofs of intellectual vigour were not confined to a few solitary instances. They were sufficiently numerous to be characteristic of the Roman people; whose history presents to later ages no lesson so instructive or important, as the assurance that it gives of the consequence of bestowing cultivation, and affording employment, to all the various powers and faculties of the human soul. In the auspicious soil of freedom, the mind attains a perfection which no less genial influence can produce; for it is only in the soil of freedom that all her faculties are called forth. With the loss of liberty, the Romans soon lost all pretensions to superiority in intellectual vigour. By the secrecy of court policy the sphere of observation was narrowed; by its jealousy, the exercise of judgment was restrained. Tyranny prescribed bounds to the operation of reason; and though the germs of taste and fancy were graciously permitted to expand, the shortness of the period in which they flourished is a convincing proof that, where the primary faculties are without strength, these will soon decay." Vol. I. page 16.

"Octavius Cæsar, afterwards honoured by the title of Augustus, was descended from an equestrian family, of which his father Caius was the first who obtained the senatorian dignity. His mother Atia, niece to Julius Cæsar, was a woman of exemplary conduct and distinguished accomplishments. Her care in the education of her son is celebrated by Tacitus, who attributes the early

early maturity of his talents to her assiduous cultivation. At twelve years of age he did honour to his instructress, by the elegance and propriety with which he pronounced a funeral oration in honour of his mother Julia.

"But whatever applause may be due to the mother of Augustus for the pains she bestowed on the improvement of his mind, it is but too probable that she embued it with that spirit of ambition which proved the governing principle of his future life. To the love of power all the other passions of the heart were rendered subservient. Neither anger nor resentment, neither love, nor pity, nor gratitude, nor honour, were permitted to oppose the call of interest, or to stand in the way of the gratification of ambition. At eighteen years of age the pupil of Atia was the most accomplished of hypocrites.

"Master of the arts of dissimulation, Octavius, at this early period, rendered the wisdom of Cicero, the profligacy of Anthony, and the levity of Lepidus, alike instrumental to the accomplishment of his designs. Alternately uniting himself to the party that could best promote his interest, and sacrificing without remorse the friends who had supported him, when they could no longer serve the purposes of his ambition, he at length, through treachery and slaughrer, waded to that pre-eminent situation, from which his uncle had been hurled by the weak vengeance of an ill-concerted conspiracy. In the resentment against Julius, the cool and crafty Augustus saw the effects of wounded pride, which, tho' it could submit to slavery, could not brook contempt. He, therefore, took care to avoid the rock which had proved fatal to his predecessor. Contenting himself with the reality of power, he quietly left the senate and the people in possession of its appearance. Renouncing the hateful title of Dictator, he, under the popular appellation of Tribune and Imperator, for upwards of fifty years maintained absolute sovereignty over the Roman world.

"Could the undisturbed possession of power confer happiness, Augustus had been the happiest of human kind; but while he tasted of greatness even to satiety, the cup of bliss was often empoisoned by domestic misery, and he who could dispose of kingdoms at his pleasure, and command the lives and fortunes of a vast portion of the human race, was a stranger to heartfelt satisfaction." Vol. I. pape 62.

"Long did the close and sullen mind of Tiberius brood in silence over the deepfelt injury. Dissimulation and concealment converted malevolence into a chronic disease of the mind, which no alteration of circumstances could remedy.

"From inflicting misery on Julia, he hoped to experience some alleviation of his own. To divulge her conduct to Augustus, was a step which, to his suspicious temper, appeared fraught with danger; he therefore preferred a plan of retirement, which was better suited to the gloomy habits of his soul.

"Caius, the eldest son of Julia, and heir-apparent of Augustus, was now springing into manhood; he and his brother Lucius had both been presented to the senate, honoured with the name of Cæsar, and loaded with dignities which had never before been conferred on youths of their tender age. Tiberius, under a plea of delicacy, requested permission to retire, that he might not stand in the way of their preferment. He had already borne all the public offices of the state, had been twice consul, and had for five years been invested with the tribunitian authority. The resignation of so many honours had the appearance of forbearance and humility; but Augustus saw the misanthropy of his heart. He refused his permission to the departure of Tiberius, in which he was supported by Livia, who was much incensed at a plan which she conceived to be weak and impolitic, and which she feared would effectually impede the execution of her own designs. But Tiberius was firm. He avowed his intention of starving himself to death, if he were disappointed; and had actually been some days without food, when a passport from the emperor saved his life, to be the scourge and bane of the family of his benefactor.

"He immediately quitted the city, accompanied by the reluctant Julia. Out of respect to the son-in-law of the emperor, many persons of distinction attended them to the place of embarkation; but the gloomy cynic maintained impenetrable silence on the road. He arrived at Ostia without having opened his lips to any one of the company; and

at

at parting only coldly saluted a few of those who had so kindly attended him*. Vol. I. page 99.

Having given such copious favourable extracts, which we think must inspire every reader of taste with a wish to peruse the whole, we must now proceed to the less agreeable task of pointing out the particulars in which the author appears to have failed. She, thus well qualified for giving general views on historical subjects, she does not excel equally in the minute detail of events. Here, too, she displays, no doubt, genius and eloquence, but she is not altogether mistress of the power of transporting the reader to the scene of action, and her style becomes often tinctured with a certain species of ostentatious flimsiness, to which female writers are particularly liable. In the following extract there are passages which appear to be marked by this fault

"Often as he had betrayed others, Sejanus had no suspicion of being himself betrayed. On the morning of the fifteenth of November he rose elate with the prospect of success. His levee was crowded with visitors, who eagerly pressed forward to congratulate him on the letters which had just arrived from Capreæ, in which the emperor had declared his intention of making him his associate in the tribunitian dignity. Sejanus received with extacy the news of an event, which, by putting him in present possession of imperial power, rendered it unnecessary to proceed in his hazardous and doubtful enterprise. Flushed with joy he dealt his smiles around, and attended by the prætorian guards, set off in great state for the senate-house, where, on entering the vestibule, he was met by Macro, to whom Tiberius had entrusted the execution of the counterplot which he himself had planned. Macro, approaching him with profound respect, confirmed the tidings he had heard of his new honours; but told him that it was the will of the emperor that an event of such importance should be announced to him in form, and communicated to the fathers by the voice of the consuls. All who heard were, or pretended to be, in raptures at the happy event, which they declared had long been the object of their warmest wishes.

"The pride of Sejanus was at length gratified; he walked with triumphant gaiety to his place in the senate house, impatient to hear the contents of the important letter which the consul was now to read. The letter was of great length: it was leisurely unfolded by the consul; and Sejanus, all impatience, waited for the exordium, which was tedious, and written in language extremely embarrassed and confused. At length his name was mentioned, but not in terms such as he expected; again extraneous matter intervened, and again he was pointed at as guilty of some inexplicable offence! His colour changed: he looked around, and in the altered looks of the fathers saw that he was considered as a ruined man. Still the consul went on. The language of Tiberius now assumed the tone of the bitterest invective: and at length, in plain terms, accused Sejanus of the foulest treason. The whole conspiracy was laid open; and the fathers were charged instantly to seize the traitors, to throw Sejanus into prison, and to execute immediate vengeance on two of the most guilty of his associates.

"A thunder-bolt could not have more compleatly stunned Sejanus than this unexpected blow. The dear friends of his prosperity, who, on his entrance into the senate-house, had eagerly contended with each other for the honour of being next his person, slunk one by one away; but they went unnoticed and unseen; stupified by amazement, he heeded not their desertion; he observed not that he was left alone. Mortified pride, disappointed ambition, and conscious guilt, struck at once their ice-bolts in his soul, benumbed his faculties, and arrested the current of his blood. Pale and trembling, he sat with his eyes fixed, without the capability of perception. He heard not the voice of the consul, who, in an authoritative tone, commanded him to rise and follow him to the prison. The command was thrice repeated with menaces, before Sejanus could be made to comprehend that it was now his part to obey. He at length rose,

* Suetonius.

gate, was loaded with irons, and, attended by the very magistrates whom he had himself promoted to their present office, was conveyed to the dungeon where he was destined to finish his career.' Vol. III. page 303.

The effect appears to us to be still worse, where the subject is of a humble nature, and requires familiarity of style, as in the following instances:

"No friend had courage to follow, or to speak a word of comfort to the unhappy man whom they saw devoted to destruction. But one faithful companion still remained, whose fidelity it was not in the power of adversity to shake. The favourite dog of Sabinus followed him to the dungeon in which he was immured previous to his execution; and after the agonies of death were passed, accompanied his body, as it was ignominiously dragged to the brink of the precipice of the Gemoniæ, where it was ordered to be exposed, as a warning to all who should dare to befriend the house of Germanicus.

"Still the faithful animal continued to guard the remains of his deceased protector, whose loss he lamented by such pathetic howlings as awakened the sympathy of every heart. The pitying spectators brought food, which they kindly encouraged him to eat; but on taking the bread, instead of obeying the impulse of hunger, he fondly laid it on his master's mouth, and renewed his lamentations. Days thus passed, nor did he for a moment quit his post. The body was at length thrown into the Tiber, and the generous creature, still unwilling that it should perish, leaped into the water, and clasping the corpse between his paws, endeavoured to preserve it from sinking*. Such was the power of gratitude in an animal so *inferiorly* gifted with reason; while those who boasted of its high endowments, so far perverted them, as to transform the inestimable blessing into a curse!" Vol. III. p. 184.

"Her Germanicus was now to change the short habit, or *prætexta*, for the manly robe; a period of much joy to the Roman youth, as it seemed to form a new æra in their existence. It may be believed, that no hands but those of Agrippina were employed in preparing the auspicious dress; and that as she proceeded in the delightful task, her fancy wove scenes of future happiness, bright and spotless as the texture of the robe on which she was occupied!" Vol. I. p. 112, 113.

Nor does she always succeed in her attempts at the pathetic, but, instead of a simple and lively picture of affecting scenes, is apt to run into vague and romantic declamation

"It was probably with regret, that Lucius took leave of the hospitable Marseillans to proceed to the Spanish camp. Unconscious as the victim which crops the flowers that strew its path to the altar on which it is doomed to bleed, Lucius seized the present moment of delight, and expected that futurity would only vary the scene of pleasure. But, alas! before he left Rome, his fate had been decreed by Livia. The morning's sun which was to have gilded him on his journey, beheld the unhappy youth a lifeless corse." Vol. I. p. 24.

In short, we would earnestly advise the fair author to form her style more according to the specimens first produced; to be more studious of simplicity, and more temperate in the use of high-sounding epithets. Her powers are adapted, and, (with the exception of wit) perhaps exclusively adapted, to the highest departments of literature. Her style might be capable of adorning the most brilliant æras of Grecian and Roman glory. In the future choice of subjects, we would advise her to select those which possess the greatest degree of dignity, and which require least the entering into familiar details. What her fate may be with that description of readers for whom this work is intended, we pretend not to foretell. Should she fail here, she may appeal with confidence to a higher class. Certainly no one, who has a taste for fine writing, can peruse her work without very high gratification.

ANECDOTES

* The anecdote relative to the dog of Sabinus is given from Pliny.

I. *Russian Discipline.*

NO army in Europe equals the Russian, in the resemblance it bears to a machine moved by the word of command. An amusing instance of this is given in a French work which was published some time ago. It occurred when the Empress Elizabeth was carrying on war against the King of Prussia. The army being then on the frontiers of Germany, a small picquet was placed at some distance from the camp, with the view of watching the motions of the Prussian troops. The soldiers employed in this service were supplied with provisions for 24 hours. The enemy however came on unexpectedly from a different quarter, and a battle ensued, which entirely drove from the mind of the commander all thoughts of his picquet. Some days after, however, he recollected the circumstance, and caused enquiries be made through the army, if any one had seen or heard of it. The answers were all in the negative, upon which a messenger was dispatched to the place where they had been stationed. There accordingly they were found, fixed to the spot, and reduced to the last extremity of hunger, but never thinking of moving. On being asked why, when their provision failed, they had not returned to the camp? —They were astonished at the question. They had no orders.

II. *Slavery.*

We read in ancient history of a people who, on some occasion, went all from home, for the purpose of making war against a neighbouring nation. Only the slaves were left in order to cultivate the ground. The war being finished, they returned home; but found that the slaves, having got possession of the country, were determined to keep their ground. Being greatly superior in number, there appeared to be no means of dislodging them. At length an expedient was fallen upon. The masters advanced to battle, instead of swords, brandishing their whips in their hands: at sight of which, the terrified slaves threw down their arms and fled. It is impossible to avoid admiring the ingenuity of this contrivance, and being amused with its success. Yet different feelings must arise, when we consider, how degraded must formerly have been the condition of these unfortunate victims, and how cruelly they must have smarted under those instruments, the very sight of which could strike them with such terror.

III.

Plutarch mentions, that when Brutus saw the dead body of Cassius, he lamented bitterly, and called him "the last of Romans." The last of Romans! what sublime ideas do these words awaken? yet they might have been more justly applied to Brutus himself, than to Cassius.

Corneille does not appear to have translated this expression very happily. In his tragedy of the Eid he makes Emilia say,

Ne les compte-ton plus pour les derniers Romains.

Now in French the word dernier signifies not only last, but also, vilest, meanest; and when applied to characters this is its most common acceptation. The above passage therefore is apt to suggest ideas the very reverse of those which the poet meant to express.

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An Answer to a Pamphlet of Mr James Poole, entitled, "A Narrative exposing Irregular Transactions in one of the Departments of Foreign Corps, during the late War." By Mr Gardner. 2s. 6d.

Proofs relative to the Falsification of the Intercepted Letters. By W. Playfair. 1s. 6d.

Observations on the Climate, Natural Productions, and the Manufacturers of Ireland. By William Paterson, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

Observations on the Change of Public Opinion in Religion, Politics, and Medicine; on the Conduct of the War; on the prevailing Diseases in Great Britain; and on Medical Arrangements in the Army and Navy. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to Lord Hobart, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. By Colonel Thomas Picton, late Governor of Trinidad, &c.

An Oration, commemorative of the late Major Gen. Hamilton, pronounced before the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati. By J. Mason, D.D. With the particulars of the Duel, &c. 1s.

The Works of Diogenes; a literal translation. Vol. I.—Containing, Every-Day Characters, a Comedy, &c. 6s. sewed.

Advice to the Young Whist-Player, 2s. 6d.

Voltariana. 4 vols. foolscap 8vo. 12. boards.

The East India Directory and Register for 1805. 5s. 6d. stitched.

Novels.

Edmund Ironside, 5 vols, 12s.

Bravo of Venice, 6s. boards.

The Fisherman's Hut, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. sewed,

Dolgorucki and Menzikoff. From La Fontain. 2 vols, 8s. sewed.

The Heiress of Avonmore, 3 vols. 12mo. 12s. sewed.

Political Economy.

A Refutation of some Doctrines relating to the Sinking Fund, &c. &c. contained in a Work lately published by the Earl of Lauderdale; with Original Remarks on Subjects of Political Economy. 1s.

Political.

A Letter to the Freeholders of Middlesex. 2s. 6d.

Letters on the Modern History and Political Aspect of Europe. By John Bigland, 8vo. 6s. boards.

Poetry.

The Eighth Satire of Juvenal Imitated. Addressed to the rising Nobility and Gentry. 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards.

The Pleasures of Composition (Part I.) 2s. 6d.

The Reign of Fancy. By the Author of the Pleasures of Nature. 5s.

British Purity; or, the World we Live in. A Narrative of Two Centuries. Illuminated with Opaque Biography, and enlivened by serious Annotations. 4to. 3s.

Topography.

The Ancient Cathedrals of Cornwall Historically Surveyed. By John Whitaker, B. D. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Theology.

A Sermon preached at the New Meet-House, Birmingham, Sept. 9. on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Thos. Kenrick. By John Kentish. 1s.

Strictures on Methodism. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at St. Mary's, Stafford, at the Visitation by the Archdeacon, August 1804. By the Rev. Edward Whitby. 1s.

Religion the Nurse of Loyalty. A Sermon preached August 1804, at the

Assizes

Assizes at Lancaster. By T. Wilson, B. D. 1s. 6d.

The Importance of the Christian Ministry. A Sermon. By Thomas Langdon. Price 1s.

The Divine Being a God that hideth himself. A Sermon. By Thomas Langdon. Price 6d.

The Death of a Good Man Lamented and Improved. A Sermon occasioned by the Death of Mr Joseph Sharp, who died Nov. 26. 1803, in the 59th Year of his age. By Thomas Langdon. Price 6d.

The House of Mourning and the House of Feasting. A Sermon. By the Rev. James Plumptre. 1s.

A Reply to the Dissenter's Reasons for Separating from the Church of England, in a Letter to John Gill. D. D. Editor of them. By the Rev. Spencer Cobbold. 8vo. 46 pages.

A Plain and Practical Discourse, Explanatory of the Communion Service of the Church of England. By Chas. Plumptre, A. M. 8vo. 27 pages.

Christian Beneficence. A Sermon. By Chas. Plumptre, M.A. 4to. 24 pages.

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

THE six Rolls of Papiri, presented to the Prince of Wales by the King of Naples, and lately arrived in London, (See p.920), are to be speedily published, under the immediate auspices of his Royal Highness. The rest will be published first in Naples, and then in London by Mr Phillips.

Miss Temple, whose elegant poetical productions have long commanded the admiration of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has a volume of Original Poetry in the press, which will make its appearance at Christmas.

Mr Pratt's Harvest Home having been honoured by the particular favour of the Prince of Wales, will be dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness, and will appear early in December.

There is in the press, and will be published in December, a Clinical History of Diseases, deduced entirely from personal observation and practical experience. Part I. being (1st,) A Clinical History of the Acute Rheumatism; and, (2d,) A Clinical History of the Nodosity of the Joints, by J. Haygarth, M.D. F.R.S.

A spirited literary undertaking is about to be commenced on a very extensive scale, under the title of Select Modern Classics. This work, which is intended to form a complete collection of the most distinguished productions of French, German, Italian, and other foreign writers, will be embellished with numerous engravings, and printed in a style of elegance similar to that of Sharpe's British Classics. The translations contained in this collection will be entirely new, and the works of each writer will be accompanied with a biographical memoir and explanatory notes. This selection will appear in periodical numbers, commencing with Zimmermann's celebrated work on Solitude, which will occupy two volumes. Singular as it may appear, this is the first English translation of that popular performance that has ever been attempted from the language in which it was originally written.

Dr Miller's long-expected History of Doncaster and its neighbouring towns, with anecdotes of eminent men, will appear early next month.

Mr Orpato, teacher of military bands, has a poem on the Principles of Moral Philosophy, in blank verse, which is likely soon to be published, and in which there is considerable merit both poetical, argumentative, and of sentiment; and much originality.

Mr Pye Smith, of Hoperton, has in the press a volume of Letters to the Rev. Thomas Belsham, on various important subjects of theological discussion, introduced or adverted to in that gentleman's sermon on the death of Dr Priestley.

A romance, entitled Gondez; or, the Monk, from the prolific and versatile pen of Mr W. H. Ireland, author of the Abbess, Rimualdo, and other admired novels, is now in the press, and will make its appearance in a few days.

Mr Charles Fothergill is now engaged in collating and arranging the materials which he has for several years been collecting, for a Natural and Civil History of the County of York, and for an investigation of the History, Antiquities, Biography, Agriculture, &c. &c. of several parts of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Wales. This important work is preparing for publication by subscription, in two volumes royal quarto. The plates are executed in a style of very superior excellence, and no pains or expence will be spared, in order to render this work acceptable to the literary and scientific world.

Biographical Sketches of the Norfolk Literati, from the Time of Queen Elizabeth to the present period are expected to be published, from the MS. of the late Mr Potter, the translator of Eschylus.

Mr Bartley, the secretary of the Bath Agricultural Society, will speedily publish a Series of Letters on *Fine-woolled* Spanish Sheep, pointing out the superior advantages attending the introduction of that breed.

Jos. Mason Cox, M. D. of Fishpods, near Bristol, has in the press a work entitled Practical Observations on Insanity, in which some suggestions are offered towards an improved mode of treating diseases of the mind, and some rules proposed which is hoped may lead to a more humane and successful method of cure; to which are subjoined, Remarks on Medical Jurisprudence as connected with Diseased Intellect.

Mr Twiss's Verbal Index to Shakespeare's Plays is printing by Mr Bensley, and will be published as early as possible after Christmas.—Subscriptions continue to be received by the principal booksellers.

Dr Barton Smith has published Elements of the Science of Botany, according to the system of Linnæus, but with some modifications. In this work the examples are chiefly confined to the plants of North America.

Dr Linde, director of the Lyceum of Warsaw, has been ten years employed in a Dictionary of the Sclavonian language. It promises, we are informed, many precious documents and views altogether new to those who study the origin and formation of languages.

The Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Massachussets, have just made their appearance. Among a variety of other things, they contain several essays on the cultivation of trees, and particularly peach-trees, from which the Americans distil the greater part of their ardent spirits; and on the means of obtaining plantations of peculiar trees, when the forests are cleared. This Society has presented a gold medal to Colonel Humphreys, for having brought from Spain a flock of sheep of the Merino breed, the first that have been seen in the United States.

Dr Sparrman has published the fourth section of the second volume of his Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope; containing an Account of his Voyage to New Zeland, Otaheite, and the Society Islands.

In conformity to a decree of the Minister of the Home Department in France, the Art of Swimming is, in future, to be taught in the lyceums and secondary schools.

Mr Grainger, director-general of the roads in the United States, has published a book of the great roads, from the frontiers of Nova Scotia to New Orleans, in which is seen the great attention that has been paid, both by the supreme Government, and by the particular States, to improve the means of internal communication during the last few years.

M. Krause, of Bareith, published a Journal, entitled the Friend of the Poor, in which Count Rumford's plans and processes are fully detailed.

M. Knoblesdorf has presented to the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, since his return from the embassy at Constantinople, 12 volumes of Persian manucsripts, which he collected during his residence in the East. This present comprehends, 1. The great history of the East, by Mirkond, in 6 vols. 2. Select Histories. 3. A History of the Family of Sefi, down to Shah Abbas. 4. The History of Nadir Shah: and 5. Two works of the celebrated poet Giami.

About a century ago, Sophia Eleonora, of Stolberg, began a collection of funeral orations, which has been preserved and increased, till it now forms a treasure of great value, the catalogue of which, about to be published, forms of itself a large folio volume.

Counsellor D'Oefield has formed a collection of 68,000 geographical maps, which the King of Prussia has lately purchased for 20,000 florins.

The Court of Munich is particularly engaged in a system of education, in the territory which the Elector has acquired in Suabia. There will be three principal seminaries established, viz. at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kemptez. The professors will be chosen of all religions, and

and the doctrines of the three principal Christian churches will be taught there. Each of these seminaries will have two directors of instruction, of whom the one will be Catholic and the other Protestant. The superintendance will be entrusted to the director-general of instruction at Munich.

M. Humboldt, the celebrated naturalist, having arrived safe in Europe, the scientific world may expect to be shortly gratified with the result of his Travels in the Lower Asia.

M. Lebedef, who, till the present time has held the office of director of the theatre to the great Mogul, has returned to Russia, where he has obtained permission to establish a printing-office with Indian characters. He proposes to procure translations of the best productions of French, German, and Russian literature, and to diffuse them thro' Indostan.

The discovery of another new planet has been announced in Germany.

Professor Nyerup, of Copenhagen, proposes to publish a Historical, Statistical, and Literary Description of the Kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century. The Danish chancery has granted him permission to search the archives; and the work is expected to prove highly interesting, not only to his countrymen, but likewise to foreigners.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE following works have been lately published in Edinburgh.

1. Elements of Mechanical Philosophy. By Professor Robison. Vol. I. containg Dynamics and Astronomy, in royal octavo.
2. Commentaries on the Bankrupt Law. By George Joseph Bell, Advocate. vol. II. 8vo.
3. Observations on Landscape Gardening, ornamental Plantation, and the embanking of lands gained from the sea. By J. Loudon. 1 vol. 8vo.
4. Elements of Moral Science. By J. Forsyth, Advocate. 1 vol. 8vo.
5. Bonaparte, a Satirical Poem.
6. The second Edition of Wallace, or the vale of Ellerslie. By John Finlay. 1 vol. foolscap. 8vo.

The Earl of Lauderdale proposes, in the course of the ensuing month, to publish "Thoughts on the alarming state of the Circulation of Ireland, and on the remedies which ought to be adopted by the Legislature."

In the course of the ensuing month will be published at Edinburgh, a new and enlarged edition of Ferguson's Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, Dialing, &c. &c. in 2 vols. 8vo. and a quarto volume of Plates, preceded by a Life of the Author, written by himself, and illustrated with Notes and an Appendix, adapted to the present improved state of the Arts and Sciences. By David Brewster, A. M. The Appendix, among other articles, will contain the following: 1. Practical directions for the construction of the different parts of a Mill. 2. On the performance of Overshot and Undershot Water-Mills. 3. On the Form of the Buckets and Floatboards of Water-wheels. 4. On the teeth of Wheels, and the leaves of Pinions. 5. On the teeth of Rackwork and the wipers of Stampers, &c. &c. 6. On Windmills with Smeaton's and Coulomb's improvements. 7. On Wheel Carriages. 8. On the threshing Machine. 9. On the Steam Engine with Woolf's late improvements. 10. On a Simple and improved Capstane. 11. On the Water Blowing Machine. 12. On Double and Triple Achromatic Object Glasses, with tables of the radii of curvature of their surfaces, calculated from the Formulæ of Boscovich. 13. Tables of the Apertures, &c. of Newtonian, Gregorian, and refracting Telescopes, and single Microscopes. 14. Description of a new Fluid Microscope invented by the Editor. 15. Description of an Anaximmatic Dial which sets itself. 16. On the nature and application of Fly Wheels. 17. Theoretical and Practical Remarks on Friction. This work will be illustrated with about 50 plates, all engraved for the present Edition; twelve of these, which are altogether new, illustrate the Articles of the Appendix. Though Ferguson's Lectures have passed through *ten* editions, this is the first time that the Plates have been re-engraved, or any addition made to the work.

A splendid and extensive publication, entitled

entitled "The ENGLISH DRAMA," is about to issue from the elegant press of Mr Ballantine. It will contain all the Plays of Shakespeare, with the most valuable of those of his successors, down to the present time. Five preliminary volumes will be devoted to the history of the stage, and lives of the most eminent dramatic writers. Each of the succeeding volumes is to contain three plays. There are two editions, one in crown, and the other in royal octavo. The first volume will appear on the 25th February 1805, and six are expected to be published annually; though, to what number the whole may extend, is not yet ascertained.

The first number of a periodical work entitled, "THE MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL, will appear on the 1st of January. Two undertakings of this nature appear to have been projected about the same time, both, we believe, by gentlemen of ability. Coming to the knowledge of each other's intentions, they agreed to form a coalition, and to unite their talents in the present publication. These circumstances seem to leave little doubt of its possessing strong claims on the public favour.

Poetry.

To the Editor.

SIR,

The following little poem is founded on an affecting incident related by Dr Currie of Liverpool, in a letter to Mr Walter Scott, inserted in the "Ministrelsy of the Scottish Border."

THE UNFORTUNATE TRAVELLER.

——Cadit ante diem, mediaque inhumatus arena.—VIRG.

"WHAT airy form o'er Solway's wave,
"Glides slow, with mournful sound,
"While dreary winds begin to rave,
"And darkness spreads around?"

"Three nights I've roam'd this lonely shore,
"While tempests dimm'd the sky,
"And still, the wild waves gliding o'er,
"That form has met mine eye!"

O dark and dreary was the night,
No dim star shed its ray,
Thro' the thick gloom no beam of light
Shone on his lonely way;

What time, by fatal influence led,
A weary traveller hied,
Intent to pass the Solway's bed,
And reach the Scottish side.

Long parted from the much-lov'd place
To which he now drew near,
That night he hop'd once more t' embrace
His wife and children dear.

But ah! the cherish'd hope how vain,
His longing bosom bore,
His home he never reach'd again,
Nor wife nor child saw more!

Tempestuous blew the western blast,
And drove the rising tide,
In rush'd the troubled waters fast,
And clos'd on every side.

Around the stranger deep they roll'd,
Now near the friendly shore,
What time false hope had vainly told
That all his toils were o'er.

The gath'ring floods increasing might
Not long his horse could brave,
Short time he held th' unequal fight,
Then sank beneath the wave.

Struggling for life, the stranger gasp'd;
A standing net was near;
With eager joy the pole he grasp'd,
No friend was e'er so dear.

There, to his hope's last anchor lash'd,
Beneath night's thickest shade,
While winds howl'd round, and waters dash'd,
He shouted long for aid.

But ah! no help, no hope was nigh,
No gentle hand to save,
The tempest drown'd his feeble cry,
And doom'd him to the wave!

Or if, amid a dreary pause,
His voice reach'd human ear,
No mortal sound they deem'd it was,
And shrank aghast with fear.

What bitter sorrow rends his heart,
What pangs unknown before,
With life and all its joys to part,
So near his native shore!

In hopeless anguish sinks his soul,
His trembling limbs grow weak,

Dimly

Dimly his livid eyeball's roll,
Death's cold damps chill his cheek.

Yet still, as in his dying breast
He fondly call'd to mind,
Those objects lov'd by heaven's behest
For ever left behind

A look of woe on high he cast—
"O God! O God!" he cried,
"My wife, my children!"—on the blast
Th' unfinish'd accents died!

And now, life's last faint glimm'rings fled
Beneath the stormy wave,
That rose high o'er his hapless head,
He found a wat'ry grave.

And aye since then, o'er Solway's tide
His form, with mournful sound,
Thro' night's thick gloom is seen to glide,
When tempests rave around!

LOGAN WATER.

THE following very natural and pleasing little Ballad is mentioned by Burns in a letter to Mr Thomson, dated 7th April 1793. He says, that he recollects only two lines of it, and considers it as very ancient. It may be proper therefore to state, that it was written about 20 years ago by Mr John Mayne, author of the Poem of Glasgow.

BY Logan's streams that run sae deep,
Fu' aft wi' glee I've herded sheep,
I've herded sheep, or gather'd slaes,
Wi' my dear lad, on Logan braes:
But, wae's my heart, thae days are gane,
And, fu' o' grief, I herd my lane;
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, far frae me and Logan braes!

Nae mair at Logan kirk will he,
Atween the preachings meet wi' me—
Meet wi' me, or when it's mirk,
Convoy me hame frae Logan Kirk!
I weel may sing, thae days are gane—
Frae kirk and fair I come alane,
While my dear lad maun face his faes,
Far, far frae me and Logan braes!

At e'en, when Hope amaist is gane,
I danner dowie and forlane,
Or, sit beneath the hawthorn tree,
Where aft he kept his tryst wi' me—
O! could I see thae days again!
My lover skaithless and my ain!
Belov'd by friends, rever'd by faes,
We'd live in bliss on Logan braes!

A SUMMER EVENING
IN THE HEBRIDES.

SOFTLY to the sea-beat shore
Glides the sweetly murmuring wave,
Dashing now with sullen roar,
Breaks the still repose of eve.

See yon spiry smoke arise
Graceful from the verdant dale,
Now it sails along the skies,
Borne before the gentle gale.

Hark! how sweet resounds the strain,
Cheerful, from you sea-girt isle,
Floating o'er the glassy plain,
Mellowed every note the while,

To the Kelper's joyous round,
Dancing on the level shore,
Lightly springing o'er the ground,
Pleas'd their daily task is o'er.

Rocking on th' unruffled seas
Mark you vessel calmly ride,
In vain her canvas wooes the breeze,
Drooping o'er her bulky side.

Now the sun, refulgent red,
Down the glowing sky has rolled,
Dipping now in Ocean's bed,
See he sinks in liquid gold.

Towering o'er yon fleecy clouds
Jura's heath-clad hills arise,
Now the grey mist slowly shrouds
Each summit in its dusky guise.

Far distant, mark the Eagle wing,
Slow, his wonted course at eve,
To where yon rocky headlands spring,
Frowning o'er the placid wave.

Hark the sea-fowl's lonely note
Echoing from the oozy deep,—
Silent now the thrilly throat,
The wary eye is clos'd in sleep.

Soft descends the grateful dew
Fading nature to restore,
Thickening night with sable hue
Steals along the silent shore.

W. D.

ANSWER TO PHILO-TABAC.

(October Magazine, page 775.)

MYNHEER Philo Tabac, I have casten an eye,
On what, to my thesis, you chose to reply;
And am well convinc'd, that such nonsense and stuff,
Is merely the fume and effusion of snuff.

Wae's my heart that your snishen did last you sae lang,
To inspire sae foolish and idle a sang:
When your nostrum next moves you sic verses to spin,
May your snuff-box be empty before you begin.

When Scotia's fam'd bards of old took their flight,
They drank of Castalia with eager delight,
Nae dull snuffy nostrums confounded their brains,
But pure from the fountain they warbl'd their strains.

I grant

I grant, Philo-Tabac, that Judges and Preachers,
Quack-Doctors, Reviewers, Poetasters, and Teachers,
Who fuddle their brains with dull poisonous snuff,
Must needs vomit forth a deal of nonsense and buff.

But why, tho' a slave to its slovenly power,
Recommend it to those who o'er Helican soar:
Thus the rake who ne'er felt the chaste raptures of bliss,
Is lavish in praise of the St-ws and his M-ss.

Had mighty Apollo, of Poets the Daddy,
His son, or his grand-son, or step-son, e'er ca'd ye,
You had spurn'd the foul nostrum with a sneer and a huff,
And ta'en for your Motto, D mn-t- n to snuff.

Cattertbawn, 30*th Nov.* 1804. } ANTI TABAC.

WINTER.

THE cheerless winter reigns
With fell despotic sway,
The herds desert the plains,
And beauty leaves the day.

No more the gentle breeze
Perfumes the walks of love,
Nor verdure crowns the trees,
Nor music fills the groves.

Nor yet the dimpling rill
Pursues its mazy course,
Nor plunges from the hill
The torrent's headlong force.

By freezing letters bound
In torpid death they lie,
Dull silence reigns around,
And blackness shrouds the sky.

Yet gloom my mind disowns,
E'en in the joyless day,
Nor mind I Nature's frowns,
Nor yet the tempest's sway,

For when Maria smiles
In yonder shelter'd cot,
The Season she beguiles,—
In all *her* charms forgot.

J.

To the Editor.

SIR,

As you seem desirous of patronizing and encouraging the diffident attempts of the humble and unlettered muse, I send you two of these, by a young man presently residing in the village of Carlops, on the south side of the Pentland-hills, where the North Esk issues from them into the open country. He is the son of a labourer, and after tending cattle when a boy, and receiving a little instruction in reading and writing at a country school, has since followed the business of a weaver with great assiduity. He was born in a cottage near the banks of the Esk, not far below his present habitation, and opposite to the house of New hall. He is still a very young man, and is distinguished by the easy unaffected modesty of his appearance and behaviour. The scenery of the verses is taken from the Harlaw-Moor, seen eastward, and the glen of the North Esk between his birth-place and New-hall house; and they are addressed to the writer of this note, with the following introductory lines: *N.*

Dec. 18. 1804.

WEAK are the strains my humble muse can show;
With hand unskill'd, I touch the trembling string;
Fair science never taught my heart to glow,
Nor shewed the way to the Castalian spring.
In rural solitude I pass my days,
Though 'midst the swains on Esk's fair winding stream:
Without an aim, I sing my artless lays,
To court the voice of fame did never dream.

VERSES WRITTEN IN SPRING.

THE woodland smiles, now robed in living green,
Soft balmy airs awake the dappled morn.
The feathered tribes in mutual joy convene
To woo their mates, beneath the flowering thorn.
O'er the lone wild, with darkening heath embrowned,
That scarcely feels the influence of spring,
The clamorous Lapwing flits with screamings round,
And the shrill Lark his amorous ditty sings.
Where spiry firs yon airy steep have crowned
The Wood-Quest true incessant calls her love;
And, at each pause, the Cuckoo's hollow sound
Is answered by the echo of the grove.

VERSES WRITTEN IN WINTER.

Now winter comes, grim, clad in storm,
His sleety showers dim the short day,
No longer smiles the vernal morn,
No more I bask in summer's ray.
Sad sigh the woods, their verdure shed
By the wild wind's resistless sweep;
No flowers adorn the russet mead;
All nature lies in mourning deep.

THE

THE

Monthly Register,

FOR DECEMBER 1804.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

LOUISIANA.

THE United States are at present involved in a quarrel with Spain about the boundaries of Louisiana, which province, it will be recollected, was ceded by Spain to France in 1801, and sold by the latter to the States, about two years ago, for 15,000,000 dollars. It appears that the Congress wish to include in this province that of West Florida, which is all that tract of country lying east of the Mississippi, and extending as far as the river Perdido, excluding, however, the island of New Orleans, which, it is admitted, attaches to Louisiana. "This territory (says the Spanish Governor) Spain never will relinquish, unless for a fair equivalent: but she does not dispute the title of the United States to Louisiana, properly so called, although France has never complied with those conditions by the execution of which she was to have acquired a right to that province. In regard to East and West Florida, they were originally ceded by France to England, by the peace of 1763, who at the same time ceded to Spain the island of New Orleans, and territory west of the Mississippi, which we have held ever since, without any alteration of boundaries whatever.

"In 1780 we conquered from Great Britain all the country east of the Mississippi, then divided into East and West Florida; which conquests were confirmed to us by the peace of 1783. West Florida has ever since retained that name, and formed no part of Louisiana, as originally ceded by France to Spain; it remained a separate government, as when under the dominion of England, and independent of Louisiana; and the treaty of Cession first by Spain to France, and next by France to the United States, makes no mention of Florida, by which name alone that country has been known ever since 1763, a period of forty-one years.

"As well might the American Government claim East Florida also, under construction of the terms of the cession, because, previous to the year 1769, France claimed all the country east of the Mississippi, under the appellation of Louisiana, and actually granted an exclusive privilege to its commerce to the famous *Grozat*.

"The interpretation given by the United States to the treaty of cession is therefore equally extravagant and untenable, and will never be sanctioned or submitted to by the Spanish Court, although the annihilation of the Monarchy should become a possible consequence of its rejection of so degrading a proposal."

The Congress, notwithstanding, persist in their own construction of the treaty of Cession, and have instructed Mr Pinckney, their Minister at Madrid, to demand the ratification of it by the Spanish Court, but hitherto without effect.

We are informed that the Emperor Napoleon has been accepted as mediator both by Spain and America, to settle their differences, and that General Armstrong is arrived at Paris (as envoy in room of Mr Livingston) with the acknowledgement on the part of the United States of Bonaparte as Emperor of the French, and with instructions relative to the cession of Louisiana.

In whatever way this dispute may terminate, this new purchase of Louisiana, from the Frenchified manners and opinions

opinions of the inhabitants, is likely to prove a very troublesome acquisition to the United States. The inhabitants have already declared themselves dissatisfied with the law of Congress providing for the government of the territory, and have prepared a remonstrance on the subject, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

"There is one subject, extremely interesting to us, in which great care has been taken to prevent any interference, even by the Governor and Council selected by the President himself. The African trade is absolutely prohibited, and severe penalties imposed on a traffic free to all the Atlantic States, and permitted even in the territory of the Mississippi.

"It is not our intention to enter into arguments on this question; we only ask the right of deciding it for ourselves, and of being placed, in this respect, on an equal footing with other States.—To the necessity of employing African labourers, which arises from climate, and the species of cultivation pursued in warm latitudes, is added a reason, in this country peculiar to itself.—The banks raised to restrain the waters of the Mississippi can only be kept in repair by those whose constitutions and habits of labour enable them to resist the combined effects of deleterious moisture, and a degree of heat intolerable to whites; the labour is great, it requires many hands, and it is all important to the very existence of our country. If, therefore, this traffic is justifiable any where, it is surely in this province, where, unless it is permitted, cultivation must cease, the improvements of a century be destroyed, and the great river resume its empire over our ruined fields and demolished habitations.

"Another subject, not indeed growing out of this law, but of great moment to us, is the sudden change of language in all the public offices and administration of justice. *The great mass of the inhabitants speak nothing but French.*

"At present, for the slightest communication, an interpreter must be procured; in more important concerns, our interests suffer from not being fully explained; a phrase, a circumstance seemingly of little moment, and which a person uninterested in the affair will not take the trouble to translate, is frequently decisive, and produces the most important effects."

Congress has not yet given any decision on the subject of the above remonstrance, but several of the southern States are clamorous against the demands, both of the French inhabitants and of the Court of Spain.

War with Barbary.

The differences betwixt America and the States of Barbary, which have subsisted for several years, do not appear to promise a speedy termination. On the contrary, open hostility has commenced. We are yet ignorant of the extent of tribute demanded by the other States of this country of freebooters,—but if it bears any proportion to that required by the Pacha of Tripoli, the United States had better relinquish their trade to the Mediterranean altogether. The bold Americans, however, chuse to display in this quarter their usual obstinacy, and are attempting, what the most powerful Sovereigns of Europe have not been able to accomplish, to force the Barbary States to submission by actual military execution. The experiment does not augur much success. The following is an account of the bombardment of Tripoli by an American squadron, under the command of Commodore Prebble, as related in the German Papers:

"On the 3d of August, the American squadron, under the command of Commodore Prebble, made an attack on Tripoli. The engagement lasted two hours and a half. The Americans lost an officer, who commanded a gun-boat, and took by boarding three Tripolitan gun-boats. Two days afterwards Commodore Prebble sent 14 wounded men on shore, and renewed his proposals to the Pacha, which had before been rejected, at the same time signifying that four other American frigates would soon arrive.

"On the 6th the town was again cannonaded and bombarded by the Americans, during three hours. The quarter of the Jews alone suffered; an American gun-boat was blown up.

"Two days after the Commodore sent a flag of truce, and offered the Pacha 80,000, and afterwards 100,000 piastres for the ransom of the prisoners; at the same time threatning, if this proposal was not accepted, to lay the town

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in ashes, to destroy Derna and Bengazozi, and to send a frigate to Alexandria to carry arms and warlike stores to Sidi Achmet, the brother of the Pacha, whom he had deposed, and to assist him to recover the throne of Tripoli. The Pacha, however, disregarded these menaces. In the night of the 24th of August, and on that of the 28th, Tripoli was again bombarded during four hours each time, in which attacks the Americans lost a bomb-ketch and a shallop, and some men. The loss of the Tripolitans in all these attacks was likewise considerable, and the town was much damaged. The Pacha has finally demanded, as the condition of peace, a sum of 200,000 piastres, with presents for himself and his Minister, and from this demand he has declared he will not recede."

Dispute with France.

The United States have a *third* dispute on hand with France, on account of the plundering of American ships by French privateers in the West Indies, and of the seizure of American seamen on pretence of their being natives and subjects of Great Britain. Several American ships were lately stopped at Bourdeaux, and some of their hands taken out, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mr Lee, the American Consul, to the Commissary of Police at that port.

With respect to the privateers, the insult is the more provoking, that these have been actually fitted out in American ports. But the States have behaved with becoming spirit on this occasion. The officers of the revenue at Charlestown having received information, that a schooner had been fitted in that port, and was intended to be converted into a French privateer, she was sent after early in July by the Collector, to where she lay at anchor near Sullivan's Island, and brought back to the town. A libel was filed against her, and the trial came on a few days afterwards, when the Jury brought in a verdict against the vessel and cargo, which were in consequence condemned as forfeited to the United States. The Captain was put in confinement, and was to be tried for the offence.

We must here take notice of a very gallant engagement between the William and Martha, Capt. Honeycombe, bound to Boston, and a French privateer, of 16 guns, which fell in with the William and Martha on 1st August, and immediately bore down upon her, and commenced a heavy fire, which was immediately returned. During the engagement the privateer attempted to board several times, but was repulsed with great loss. After the last attempt she sheered off. Captain H. repaired the damage he had sustained, and proceeded on his voyage. On the 4th August at day break, he discovered a sail to leeward, and from its appearance, he had no doubt but it was the same ship that had previously attacked him. He immediately bore down upon her, and commenced an engagement. In the course of an hour the privateer struck her colours, and called for quarter, when firing on both sides immediately ceased. Captain Honeycombe sent a boat, with his second mate, to take possession of the prize. Immediately on the boat's quitting the ship, the privateer recommenced her fire, when a shot fell in the boat, and killed one man and wounded two. Captain Honeycombe ordered the men on board again, and immediately renewed his fire upon the privateer, which, after an action of an hour and 17 minutes, was sunk. About twenty of her crew were saved by the boat of the William and Martha, among whom was the First Lieutenant, who stated, that upwards of 90 men were killed and wounded on board the privateer previous to her going down—among whom was Captain Picard, who commanded her. The William and Martha had ten men killed and seven wounded.

We regret to see a disagreement in the Councils of the Government of Nova Scotia. According to advices from Halifax, of July 28, the Legislature of Nova Scotia had adjourned, without voting the supplies annually passed at the close of every session.—The following is the speech of the Governor—

"*Gentlemen of the Council, and of the Assembly,*

"I am very sorry that a difference of opinion in the two branches of the Legislature should have prevented the passing of the Appropriation Bill, annually enacted at the end of the session; but I trust this will not be found a circumstance,

stance, from which any inconvenience will result. Such of the votes for granting money for the services agreed on, as have been sent up by the House, and concurred in by the Council, will be paid, as was usually done previous to the practice in this province of passing such bills: and out of the revenue granted for the support of the Government, and not otherwise appropriated, I shall feel myself justified in paying the salaries usually granted for the officers of Government, and in discharging the current contingencies of the public service; amongst which I shall willingly include the pay of the Members at the rate of ten shillings per day; and such of them as shall apply to the Treasury will be accordingly paid, on the usual certificates. I have only to recommend to you the cultivation of peace and harmony in your respective situations in the Provinces, as the safest and best means of securing and increasing the happiness of the people."

British Emigrants.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman who lately travelled through North America. The description he gives of the sufferings of those unfortunate people who have been seduced to emigrate from Scotland and Ireland to America, is, we have strong reason to believe, perfectly correct. After stating the well-known fact, that they are in general obliged to indent themselves, or, in other words, to *sell their persons* for a number of years, in order to raise money to pay for their passage, he thus proceeds:—

"The numerous examples of misery and of despair which I have witnessed among these emigrant British subjects, pierce my very heart. I have seen, on their landing, husbands and wives disposed of to different proprietors, and their children to others. Their prayers and lamentations to remain together avail nothing. They separate, not seldom, never to meet again, or if to meet to bewail their shame or folly, their dishonour or ruin. I heard many shocking anecdotes, hardly credible in civilized Europe, where the liberty and happiness of the American citizens are so often the topic of the praises of the discontented, of the envy of the disaffected, and of the desire of the misled. I have heard of families and of individuals, who, sixteen years ago, sold their liberty for five years, and who continue still, and probably for life, in bondage, their cruel masters taking advantage to keep them in debt, either by giving them trifling sums to support sickness, want, or extravagance. I have heard of others, who, in despair for such and worse treatment, and not seeing an end to their sufferings, have committed the most terrible suicides, destroying at the same time, themselves, their wives, and children. Others have run away, been taken, flogged, and worked in chains during the day, and shut up again in chains during the night, as the most culpable of criminals. Famine, besides, often forces them to commit petty thefts, and when discovered, to avoid publicity or dishonour, or to escape punishment, subscribe new bonds of slavery, and, for the value of a dollar, condemn themselves to hard labour for years. They are universally despised as outcasts of society, having renounced their privileges as British subjects, without obtaining the rights of American citizens."

WEST INDIES.

Massacre at St Domingo.

In one of the Paris papers lately received, the following details of the horrible massacre lately perpetrated on the white inhabitants of the Island of St Domingo (or Hayti, as it is now called,) are published. The acts of frantic and ferocious cruelty which are particularised, however extravagant they may appear, are still not unworthy of belief. Any man who has ever had an opportunity of contemplating the negro character, well knows, that those "Children of the Sun," when once inflamed by liquid fire, are capable of all crimes and vices in their most horrid forms. Human nature revolts at the bare recital of such enormities; and we have no doubt that the following narration will contribute more to overturn the dogmas of the new philosophy, than all the arguments that have been hitherto advanced against them.

"The details you have published of the general massacre of the whites, in the island of St Domingo, are unfortunately but too authentic; they can be attested by the planters who escaped from

from that island, and have just arrived at Paris, where I have seen and heard them, being myself a party concerned. If you desire particular information, I am now to state that for which I can vouch.

"M. la Caussade, from Bourdeaux, (whose sister is at Paris,) made a voyage to the West Indies with a cargo; he was at Cape Francois in April. With a view to save his property, he deemed it prudent to pay his court to the negro chiefs, by feasting them. Five days after the proclamation of the 28th of April was issued by Dessalines, he invited this Chief, and about forty of his generals and officers, to dine with him, which they accepted. The dinner was sumptuous, accompanied by riotous gaiety, and finished, with libations of champagne drank to the health of General Dessalines, and, given by M. La Caussade, to that of the people of Hayti, &c. The General, in his turn, gave the health of his host: This was the signal. No sooner was this toast given, than each of the guests took his knife, and buried it in the body of the unfortunate white. The cannibals vied with each other, in the words of the proclamation, for the *honour of striking the first blow*. From La Caussade's house they repaired to M. Folen's, a merchant, demanded some liquor, drank it, and assassinated him.—Next they went to M. Arnaud's; then to another white man's, lopped off his arms and legs, and left the trunk alive as long as nature could support it. They next proceeded to M. Hardiviliers', partner in the house of Fouche, &c. The cries of the dying spread, and were heard in every house.

"Madame George was at home with her three daughters, young, interesting, and well-bred girls. The blacks entered her house, sword in hand. The women fled to the balcony, where the three young girls were poignarded. The mother not being stabbed, fainted away. A black, more compassionate, put a rope round the neck of the unfortunate mother, fastened it to the railing of the balcony, and threw the body over; in this state she expired. I had a sister-in-law in the town (her foster daughter,) and other relations—none of whom escaped.

"These, Sir, are some traits of the unheard-of cruelties committed at the Cape by the blacks upon the white people, the race of whom is now extinct in that fine colony. Here you see the result of the philosophical declamations which issued from the lips of the friends of the blacks. Turn to the book entitled, "*The Year 2440*;" read the chapter, "*Remarkable Monument*;" you will there find the conduct that Dessalines pursues, traced from first to last.—Read (if your indignation permits) the writings, the motions of such men as Brissot, de Watville, Condorcet, and other famous philanthropists of the 18th century; and then say, if the French in the colonies could escape the fate they have already experienced in St Domingo, and which threatens them in the other West India Islands.

"Three white Frenchmen escaped from the Cape several days after the massacre, viz. Mess. Groschamp, son-in-law to the late Admiral Count de Grasse; Barck, and Olivier. They owe their safety to the courage of Mr Dutch, the American Consul, who claimed, in the name of his Government, those three Frenchmen, who fled to him for shelter, asserting they were naturalized citizens of the United States. He fled with them, and they all arrived at New York, where they have communicated the details published there, and which are here repeated only in part. They there related the facts which you have now read, to creditable persons, from whom I have received them. I was too much concerned in them, having lost my whole fortune, and a part of my family, not to obtain a certainty of the truth of all the details which I send you.

(Signed) ALEXIS BONAMY."

"P. S. It is asserted, that the blacks have preserved at the Cape for their service, M. Dufour, printer, and Faroux, engineer."

General FERRAND conducts himself with more policy than his predecessors Leclerc and Rochambeau, and is collecting French troops from various quarters to strengthen the district he holds. Dessalines, on the other hand, has sworn not to leave a French or Spanish soldier alive in the island in the course of a month; and the warfare is likely to be attended on both sides with circumstances not less shocking to humanity than those which have already stained the history of that unhappy co-

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lony. That the conduct of the parties is not marked by any shades of distinction favourable to the whites, the following horrid transaction, related in the American papers, will serve to prove:—On board an American armed ship, lately carried into Guadaloupe, there happened to be 30 negroes, subjects of Hayti, who were every soul burnt to death by order of General Ernouf! The latter is said to have written to President Jefferson, to inquire whether he authorised American vessels to trade with the blacks? and it was generally supposed that the Americans would be compelled to arm in defence of their commerce, which continues to suffer materially from the lawless conduct of the French privateers in the West Indies.

Dessalines had lately attacked the town of St Jago, but it was so bravely defended by 7000 Spaniards, under the French General Devaux that the negro Chief was defeated with the loss of 1000 men. He has since declared war against the Spaniards.

FRANCE.

General View of the political State of the Provinces subjected by, or allied to France.

An intelligent English gentleman has lately made a tour through the Continent, and has published some very interesting particulars of his journey.

Our limits will not admit of the whole of this curious detail, or of the ingenious observations with which it is interspersed. The account is the result of accurate personal observations, made during the last six months, by a gentleman who had access to every authentic source of information. As the facts may be relied upon, and will serve to elucidate the general system of French policy, with respect to the dependencies of that empire, as well as the gross oppression with which the unfortunate states in alliance, or otherwise connected with France, are treated by the military tyrants established among them, we shall give an abstract of this interesting relation.

Early in July last, the gentleman left Florence, and visited Bologna, Ferrara, and Venice. From Venice he proceeded to Milan through Verona and Brescia. That part of the dutchy of Verona, which lies on the left bank of the Adige, and belongs to the Italian Republic, is far superior to the Austrian part, both in population and the advantages of commerce, though subject to a regular imposition of forty per cent. on property, to occasional military contributions, and the forced loans exacted by the government at Milan. The decree of the President Bonaparte, of the 20th of February 1803, declaring Verona a free port, admitting all articles that may be legally imported, duty free, has improved the commerce of the city very materially; but all articles, in their transit through the Republic, are subject to the ordinary duties. The great amphitheatre is still preserved with the greatest care and veneration by the Veronese, and dramatic pieces are still represented there in the open air.

Milan, the seat of the present Government, was formerly the Archducal residence, but, though now essentially more miserable, presents a more bustling scene than under the former regime. Numbers, both French and Italians, who have enriched themselves with the spoils of Italy, have chosen this city for their abode. An increase of population, of luxury, and of equipages, which last are of a very inferior and shabby quality, has consequently taken place. There are scarce any French troops in Milan, except a detachment of cavalry; Jourdan, Marshal of the Empire, resides in the *ci-devant* Archduke's Palace, and keeps up the pomp of a petty King, with two pieces of artillery and a party of horse guards at his door. The native inhabitants of this city suffer the most grievous oppressions. They are subject to the same taxes, contributions, and loans, as the other subjects of the Republic, whilst their trade with Switzerland is almost wholly annihilated by the heavy duties on goods, and they have scarce any with the rest of the world, except in their silks, and in the colonial produce, which they get from Leghorn. Public credit is entirely destroyed, and all classes of the people are reduced to the last extremity. The Vice President Melzi is much esteemed as a good and well intentioned man. He has frequently, being a martyr to the gout, solicited permission to retire from his office, without effect; but his French troops and measures are inveterately detested by the Milanese, who delight in exclaim-

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ing violently against both, whenever they can do it with safety.

Turin, the capital of Piedmont, formerly the residence of his Sardinian Majesty, the seat of refinement, luxury, and politeness, is now as tame, dull, and insipid, as any provincial town of Italy or France. *Abdallah Menou*, who commands there, rules with the most despotic sway, and is execrated by all the inhabitants.—His extravagance in keeping up a kind of eastern magnificence has led him into enormous expences. He is said to be in debt to the mercers, jewellers, and other trades people, to the amount of six millions of livres, for no bill of his has been paid since his appointment to the chief command at Turin. The following anecdote may give some idea of the mildness of the administration of government in the conquered provinces, as well as of the *scrupulous* regard to *justice* in the Imperial Cabinet. Menou's poulterer, to whom he owed above 40,000 livres, after many fruitless attempts to procure payment of even part of his debt, contrived by uncommon perseverance, last spring, to obtain a personal interview with the General. He found Menou, on being ordered into the dining saloon, with his Etat-Major, in one of his daily revels, immersed in inebriety, and reclining on a Turkish sofa! He made a very affecting appeal to the feelings of the General, concerning the ruin which would inevitably fall on him, if not paid some of his money. A drunken laugh succeeded his representation, when Menou coolly replied, *Mon ami, ne vous chagrinez-point, l'on va vous payer.* He was instantly taken into an adjoining room, tied up by the heels by a couple of Mamelukes, and severely bastinadoed in presence of Menou and his officers; after which he was precipitated from the window, and killed on the spot. The Mayor of the city had sufficient spirit to transmit a *proces verbal* of the facts to the Grand Judge Regnier, at Paris, but no answer had been received to it so late as August last.

Geneva the once independent and respectable seat of civil and religious freedom, is now reduced to the rank of a French town, and governed by a Prefect. An astonishing alteration has been effected by the revolution, and there is scarcely a family in it that has not to lament the loss of some members, during the massacres that had at one time or other prevailed there. Their beautiful promenade has been deserted, in consequence of the fusillades that took place there, and the inhabitants preserve still so much of their independence, that the military officers, and the persons connected with the Government, are excluded from the convivial meetings of the men, as well as from the society of the females. Foreigners, however, and particularly English, are cherished with great cordiality.

Switzerland, except on the side of Germany, is surrounded by France, and the Italian Republic. The total prohibition of some of its manufactures, the heavy duties imposed on others, the rate of exchange on foreign specie passing through Switzerland, and the prohibition of the importation of French money, are so severely felt, and will eventually so completely put a stop to their commerce, that to save the nation from ruin, they will have no alternative but that of applying to be incorporated with the French empire, the Government of which will, no doubt, on the occasion, display its benignity in accepting the vassalage of this poor enslaved nation. The only change Strasburg has undergone, since the fabrication of the plot against the life of the Corsican, consists in the general prevalence of suspicion, and the superior activity of the police, under an Irish Prefect, named Shea. No traveller can escape annoyance, however regular and correct his passports may be. The unfortunate Duke D'Enghien was treated most inhumanly during his short confinement in the citadel there. On his departure, he applied twice to the attending officer for permission to take a favourite dog into the carriage with him, without any answer; he then flung his purse to one of the soldiers, and pointing to the dog, desired him to lift him into the carriage, when the officer kicked the dog away, and unfeelingly shut the carriage door. The Prince, on this, betraved the first evident emotion, looked for a moment through the window of the carriage at his dog, and, then with composure reclined back in his seat. This anecdote was universally known at Strasburg, where the murder of the Duke is spoken of

of with the greatest horror as well as that of Pichegru.

From Strasburg our tourist proceeded to Mentz, where great preparations were making for the reception of the Emperor, and thence through Coblentz and Cologne, in each of which cities the greatest activity prevailed in arranging the relics for the inspection of Bonaparte, who has a childish fondness for such trifles: and the constituted authorities, with the civic guard of honour, were constantly in attendance to receive his Majesty without the gates, lest they should be taken by surprise.—This was also the case at Juliers, the gates of which were ornamented with triumphal arches.

On the 4th of September he arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, and as the Emperor had arrived there before him, he found difficulty in procuring a single room for thirty-six livres a night.—As the Emperor was expected to visit the theatre in the evening, our traveller made every effort to obtain a seat in the parterre (pit,) and at length succeeded with some difficulty. The house was extremely crouded. The Austrian, Neapolitan, and Portuguese Ambassadors occupied the box on the right of the Imperial one. Though his Majesty was expected with much impatience, he did not arrive till after the farce had begun. During the anxious expectation of the audience, Monsieur Eugenie Beauharnois entered the Imperial box, when instantly the whole company, Ambassadors and all, started on their feet, out of respect to his Majesty, whom they supposed to be arrived; at length, when all hopes of his arrival were given up, an officer rushed into the parterre, and calledout "*l'Empereur.*" The audience immediately stood up, and Bonaparte came forward, smiled, and bowed several times to the audience, amidst the clapping of hands, and cries of *Vive l'Empereur.* The applauses proceeded exclusively from military men, and some persons of inferior description in the pit. The Empress arrived soon after, and the same applauses were repeated. An actor then interrupted the performance, by calling upon the company to celebrate the happy event, which overwhelmed with joy all the inhabitants of Aix-la-Chapelle. The music instantly struck up, and one of the performers sung three verses of a song, which was highly applauded by the same description of persons as greeted their Majesties arrival. The first verse contained the most fulsome adulation of the Emperor, and the third was replete with the most scurrilous abuse of the English. Not an individual in the boxes applauded, though each verse was repeated, except the Portuguese Ambassador, who was severely animadverted upon at the baths next day, for his conduct. When the Emperor withdrew, the people in the parterre rushed towards the door to get a sight of him as he passed down the stairs, but the door was secured and guarded by soldiers, and the eager multitude was disappointed.

Our tourist had another opportunity of seeing the Emperor at a gala given by the city of Aix-la-Chapelle, in honour of the Emperor's arrival, in which he had received an invitation from the Mayor. A canopy was prepared at the head of the saloon, for the Imperial family and Court, with a platform underneath, elevated about a foot above the level of the floor. About midnight the Empress arrived, and ten minutes after her Imperial Consort was announced by the sound of trumpets, and received with the loud *vivas* of the military. He entered by a private door, which had been pierced in the side of the canopy, and bowed successively to the assembly and the Foreign Ministers. He staid about half an hour, and the Empress an hour. Bonaparte was plainly dressed, the Empress magnificently. The diamonds on her head and neck were said to be worth 800,000 livres. The Emperor, together with his officers, and numbers besides, wore the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He endeavoured to appear cheerful on his first entrance, but he soon relaxed into the austerity of a man watchful for his personal preservation. His continual apprehensions, and his piercing eyes constantly rolling about, as if to observe every thing that passes near him, have given him a habit of starting whenever any body approaches him. There is something ghastly in his rapid transitions, from an air of affected cheerfulness to the gloomy physiognomy of a wretch a prey to a thousand anxieties and cares.

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At *Verdun*, our tourist met with a number of his countrymen. This town continues to be the place of detention of the English. There are between six and seven hundred, four hundred of whom were detained here as hostages at the beginning of the present war, the others are prisoners of war. Among those last, eighty are officers of the English navy. The number of British prisoners will be much augmented, as the Minister of the War Department has ordered every British subject without exception, and notwithstanding former permissions to reside in other places, to be carried to this town. This severity is caused by the escape of Sir James Craufurd, who remained 18 months, tho' not upon parole, but came off for England when he got letters of his Lady's illness. A detachment of the 81st regiment is already arrived here from Valenciennes. Another English gentleman made, with the assistance of some persons here, an attempt to escape. He was stopped at Longwy, and is now returned here. His guides are arrested. Among the persons here, are, Mr Fagan, who has an income of 700,000 to 800,000 livres in the year; Lord Yarmouth; Mr Nichols, a Colonel Duff, Captain Gerald Brenton, of the Minerva; Graham, a well-informed English priest; Captain Gower, of the Shannon frigate; Col. Abercromby, of the fifth regiment of foot, son of the late gallant General Sir Ralph Abercromby; Lord Hamilton, a descendant of the man of letters of the same name; the son of the famous Tindal, who is a Colonel. Two have obtained their liberty, viz. Walter Boyd, the banker in London, who, during the last war, advanced money to the French prisoners in England, and Charles Forbes, an able painter, very rich, but advanced in years. Several of the English occupy their whole time in study; others learn to fence, and others again have formed clubs in the manner of their own country.

During his journey through France, our tourist had opportunities of conversing with persons of all ranks, civil and military, and found them universally, at bottom, dissatisfied with their tyrant's measures. The Emperor's great security is derived from the number of partisans he has created, by the disposal of lucrative places and military commands.

Dec. 1804.

HOLLAND.

The people of this devoted country are about to be involved in absolute ruin, not more from the oppressive measures of the French Emperor, than from the secret, corrupt, and base tricks of his Ministers.

By the peace of Amiens it was agreed between France and Holland, that the Prince of Orange should receive an indemnity for his losses from the Batavian Republic. England having, by a sum of ready money, and an annuity of 16,000*l.* rewarded this Prince for his adherence to her interests; and Prussia and France having agreed, in the treaty of cession and indemnity in May 1802, that, at a future period, the demands of the prince of Orange on Holland, should be liquidated, the rapacious Talleyrand, who, by another treaty at Ratisbon, had indemnified the House of Orange for all its claims, by Fulda, &c. hinted to some persons about him, that by some arrangement with him, the Prince of Orange might still obtain another pecuniary indemnity from Holland. It was accordingly concerted between Talleyrand and some of his French and Dutch creatures, that a demand should be made on the Batavian Government of six millions of florins as an indemnification to the Prince of Orange. Of this sum two millions were to be shared by Simonville, the French Ambassador at the Hague, Verhuel, Hauterive, two other Frenchmen, and two Batavian public functionaries. The other four millions were to be pocketed by Talleyrand, who was, in return, to secularize some German Abbeys in favour of the House of Orange, the Princes of which, however, acted with good faith, and were strangers to the infamous part of the transaction. The Batavian Directory were easily gained over, the treaty was concluded, and wanted nothing but the mere formality of the ratification of the Legislative Body. The transaction had been carefully concealed from the Ambassador and negotiator Schimmelpenninck, with whose *disinterestedness* Talleyrand was, from former transactions, pretty well acquainted; but the Ambassador, by some means or other, obtained information of all the particulars of this financial affair, and by his influence, and that of his friends, all equally disappointed in not being of

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the pillaging party, the Legislative Body refused its ratification, and the manœuvre was completely defeated. Talleyrand, enraged to see his prey thus escape him, vowed the destruction of the Batavian Government, and hence a new revolution is about to take place in Holland.

Preparatory to that free choice which was to be left to the Dutch in the new changes in their Government, the French General has taken care to stop all the sources of popular information, and has, by his own authority, suppressed the Leyden Gazette and the English Merchant, a paper printed at Schiedam; they were both suppressed on the 6th October.—Another preliminary step to this free choice, of which the people are to be put in possession, is the measures lately ordered by the French against the trade carried on with Britain.

On the 16th November, the President of the Magistracy of Rotterdam received the following letter from the General of Brigade Alexander Rousseau, charged with the command and superintendance of the coasts and ports of the Meuse, to the Lords of the Magistracy forming the Government of Rotterdam.

"I have the honour to inform you, that the General in Chief, having received fresh orders from his Majesty the Emperor, relative to the commerce, and the extraordinary measures to be adopted against England, has charged me to acquaint the merchants, that ships known to have come from England, or the Captains of which shall declare on oath, that they come from English ports, shall be seized.

"The moderation of the General in Chief made him exclude from this measure all colonial produce, and apply the seizure only to prohibited merchandise; but he has received orders to seize the whole cargoes of the ships, if there be any English merchandise on board.

"Such seizure is to take place, and to be effected without any exception or modification.

"Yet such is his affection, that he has charged me, in his letter of 21st Brumaire (Nov. 12.) to inform the trade, that he will not put this measure into execution till after the expiration of 14 days, in order to give the merchants time to make the necessary dispositions for the arrival of the ships consigned from Embden or other neutral ports.

"I request you, therefore, gentlemen, to inform the trade of the same immediately, and in the official way, and to acknowledge the receipt hereof. I salute you with particular esteem,

"ROUSSEAU."

"It is impossible (say the Dutch accounts) to describe the consternation this arbitrary decree has occasioned, nor can human sagacity appreciate the distresses that are likely to follow a measure so impolitic, so pregnant with distress, and so derogatory to the interest of those once flourishing provinces. For nine years past they have borne the most enormous exactions; our wealth and our industry have furnished abundant resources for the rapacity of our merciless conquerors during that period, whilst commerce, which used formerly to be exercised here with unrestrained freedom, has experienced privation and restraint, under the most ridiculous pretexts. At no period of our humiliation has distress been so apparent as at the present moment: the decrees of the Directory were executed with perfect lenity compared with what we now experience; the insolence of the military is intolerable, and the misery of Holland is complete."

It has been suspected, however, that the recent measure is only a manœuvre of the French Government to obtain more money from the unfortunate Dutch, by exciting their apprehensions for the small remains of their commerce; and if a private letter from the Hague, of the 15th November, be entitled to credit, those suspicions are well founded. The letter states, that General Marmont at Amsterdam, and General Rousseau, at Rotterdam, have had several conferences with the principal bankers and merchants in those two cities. The object of these conferences has been to obtain a loan of ten millions of florins at Amsterdam, and five millions of florins at Rotterdam, for the Emperor of the French, who, in return, promises to recal, not his army of soldiers, but his brigade of custom-house officers, from the Batavian Republic, and to permit the citizens to continue their commercial intercourse with England, through the medium of neutrals, as since the beginning of the present war.

For

For these sums, amounting to nearly 15,000,000l. Bonaparte offers, as a pledge, the silver-mines, the salt-works, and the Electoral palaces, domains, and forests of Hanover, with an interest of six per cent. The issue of this military, political, and financial negotiation, between the Emperor of one nation and the subjects of another Government, his ally, is not known; but should the negociation finally succeed, it seems difficult to conceive how the Dutch can supply so large a sum, since we know that the deficit in last year's budget of the Batavian Republic is not less than 33 millions of florins—about three millions Sterling—an immense sum for a nation not containing much above two millions of persons! a nation without sufficient territory to procure subsistence even for half that number, without the support of commerce and manufactures, both now entirely annihilated, by French tyranny, and by Bonaparte's oppression and extortions.

ITALY.

The Pope's Journey to Paris.

The unfortunate Pontiff has, during these last eight months, been exposed to all possible threats, humiliations, and plots of Bonaparte's military satellites and political intriguers. It is stated, that since last March, Pius VII. has been informed, that he must go to France to perform the ceremony of the coronation, or resign the tiara to Cardinal Fesch, and pass the remainder of his days in a convent. Suspended between his duty as a Christian Pontiff, and his obligations as a temporal Sovereign; tormented by the pangs of his own conscience, and dreading the consequences to his subjects, should he listen to its dictates, he has negociated, offered pecuniary sacrifices, and full power to Cardinal Fesch, to act on this occasion on his part. Nothing, however, would satisfy the ambition of Napoleon, but to ascend a throne seated on the ruins of religion, as well as of loyalty. From the camp of Boulogne, last August, Bonaparte, therefore, informed the Pope, that an immediate assent was required from him, or before he, Bonaparte, was crowned an Emperor, Pius VII. should be reduced to a Bishop of Rome, and the subject of the King of Sardinia, to whom the Ecclesiastical States should be given in indemnity. The members of the sacred college were then convoked, and it was determined, "that the Head of the Roman Church should submit, with Christian humility, to the degrading circumstances of the times." Knowing, however, Bonaparte's desire to be crowned on the anniversary of his usurpation, the Pope, by feigning illness, hoped that this period would pass over, and some one else perform the ceremony. Of this Bonaparte did not become the dupe, but ordered his Aid-de-Camp, General Caffarelli, to set out immediately for Rome, and not lose sight of the Pope, until he had passed the frontiers of France; informing this independent Sovereign at the same time, that, "was his journey postponed until next summer, from natural or artificial causes, the coronation ceremony should also be postponed, as Bonaparte was determined that none but the Pope should place the Imperial Crown on his head."

It is further stated, that the health of Pius VII. is much impaired, and that on this account he has voluntarily offered to return to the monastery of Chartreux, at Rome, there to await his death, resigning his triple crown to any one chosen by the Conclave. This again has been refused, *as too late*, and his Holiness's journey to France is actually determined upon, though his infirmities, his grief, the season, and, more than all this, the unrelenting barbarity of his oppresser, will probably soon relieve him from his troubles. This unheard-of event, which in better times would have armed all true Christians and loyal subjects, like many others, has ceased to affect the volatile insensibility of Europe. In countries smitten by the revolution, every man thinks only of supporting his misfortunes, or anticipating new ones; elsewhere pleasures thrive as in the most fortunate times.

This epocha is a carnival to all that have hitherto escaped France; here is weeping, there dancing; but all sympathy for the sufferings of others is worn out. The degradation of religion, the humiliation of a Sovereign, the plunder of subjects, and the destruction of States, do not interrupt the balls, the routs, the festivals, or frivolity of their neighbours. European selfishness has long since thrown off the load of pity.—There would have been less inhumani-

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ty in delivering the grey hairs of Pius VII. to the executioner, than in Bonaparte's cool and systematic atrocity of studiously profaning the holiness of his character, leading him wilfully with disgrace and sorrow, dragging him from his altars into sacrilegious temples in France, so lately prostituted to the adoration of a Goddess of Reason.

The following information respecting the Pope's Journey is given in an article dated Lyons, Oct. 24th:

"A courier extraordinary, who arrived here last night, has delivered to the Prefect of this Department a letter from Monseigneur Cardinal Fesch, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the Emperor of the French to the Holy See, dated Rome, Oct. 17th, and importing that his Holiness will leave Rome for Paris on the 3d of November, and will be accompanied by five Cardinals, including Cardinal Fesch. He will have in his retinue four Bishops, two prelates, of the first order; four prelates chamberlains, three almoners, two masters of the ceremonies, two Roman Princes, commandants of the guard of nobles, a superintendant of the household, two secretaries, a surgeon, a physician, &c. The number of persons who will accompany the Pope and the Cardinals exceed eighty. The journey will be made in three divisions. The first, in which will be the Cardinals and our Archbishop, will precede his Holiness by a day, who will himself be followed, after the interval of a day, by the third division, conformably to the intentions of his Imperial Majesty. His Holiness, on his passage through our city, will be lodged in the Archiepiscopal Palace."

The retinue with which the Pope is to be accompanied in his visit to Paris may help to veil the abject solemnity which he is destined to perform, and to revive some appearance of that reverence for Papal dignity which has long since been extinguished. The object of Bonaparte being to render the Pope the tool of the completion of his ambitious views, it is but natural that he should wish to have real humiliation covered under the garb of apparent reverence. Cardinals, Bishops, and all the host of prostituted unprincipled sycophants, are accordingly to march in the train of his Holiness. If an appearance of magnificent reception can afford any gratification, the Pope's vanity will be sufficiently indulged. He will pass through crowds of devotees, all equally anxious to testify their respect to the successor of St Peter, and the Founder of the new Imperial Dynasty. Sober men will laugh at this absurd pageantry, but they will not forget, at the same time, that when a nation has renounced its liberties, some show must be kept up to banish for a time the loss of the solid blessings which have been so inconsiderately relinquished. The same state of public opinion which could admit of the introduction of despotism, wishes to revive the pomp and ceremony essential to cover its final establishment. The French have consented to receive Bonaparte as their hereditary Sovereign; and if they think that the splendour of a coronation can compensate for the loss of liberty, it is not an unreasonable indulgence to let them swallow the poison in the most gilded form.

The Papal Secretary of State, Gonsalvi, has notified the intended journey of his Holiness to Paris, by the following note.

"From the Chamber of the Quirinal, Oct. 20.

"His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, has signified to the Holy Father his earnest wish that his anointing and coronation should be performed by the hands of his Holiness, and requested him to repair to Paris for that purpose, the present circumstances not suffering the Emperor to make a journey himself. The Emperor has also added, that the ceremony of anointing will not be the only object of the journey of his Holiness, but the great interests of religion will be the principal, and that the consequences for the advantages of religion will be of the most extensive importance.

"Induced by these considerations to comply with the desire of his Imperial Majesty, and to promote the advantage of religion, his Holiness has resolved to set out on the journey to which he has been invited, on the 3d of November, and has commanded the Cardinal Secretary hereby to notify the same to you, &c. and, to signify, that, as was done by his predecessors, and lately by Pius VI. of holy memory, who made a journey to Vienna, the curiæ, and all the congregations and tribunals ta Rome, will remain

main in full activity, and public affairs be carried on in the customary manner. The undersigned Cardinal avails himself of this opportunity to renew to you, &c. the expressions of his high esteem.

(Signed) "GONSALVI."

PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

His Holiness the Pope, previously to his departure from Rome, assembled a Secret Consistory on the 29th October, to whom he delivered the following speech, or *allocution*, in the Latin language:—

"VENERABLE BRETHREN,

"It was from this place that the *Concordat* was begun by us, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, then First Consul; and it is from this place that we have communicated to you that joy with which the God of all comfort has caused our hearts to overflow for the happy change, or conversion to the interest of the Catholic religion, which has been produced by that *Concordat* in those vast and populous regions. From that time the holy temples have been again opened, and purified from the profanations they had endured; altars were again built, the standard of the health-bearing cross was again raised, the true worship of God restored, the august mysteries of religion freely and publicly celebrated, lawful pastors given to the people, who labour in feeding their flocks. The Catholic religion itself most happily emerged from that obscurity in which it had been buried, and placed in noon-day splendour, in the midst of that renowned nation, so many souls recalled from the paths of error into the bosom of eternity, and reconciled to themselves and to their God; these considerations united, justly filled our heart with joy and exultation, which we poured out before the Lord.

"That great and wonderful task not only then excited in our minds the most lively gratitude to that powerful Prince, who, in establishing the *Concordat*, put forth all his power and authority to accomplish it; but the recollection must always incline our mind, whenever the opportunity shall offer, to prove that we are still strongly impressed with those feelings towards him.

"And now the same *most powerful* Prince, *our dearest son in* Christ, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, who has deserved so well of the Catholic religion for what he has done, has signified to us his strong desire to be anointed with the holy unction, and to receive the Imperial Crown from us, to the end that the solemn rites that are to place him in the highest rank, shall be strongly impressed with the character of religion, and call down more powerfully the benediction of Heaven.

"A request of this nature not only in itself affords the clearest proof of his religion and filial reverence to this Holy See, but it has also been accompanied with express declarations, by which the Emperor has informed us of his constant desire to promote the holy faith, to repair the injuries of which he has laboured with so much zeal in these flourishing regions.

"You therefore see, most Venerable Brethren, what just and momentuous causes we have for undertaking this journey; we are moved, not only by the interests of our holy religion, but by gratitude to that powerful Emperor, who has put forth all his authority to cause the Catholic religion to be freely professed, and publicly exercised in France; and who now has shewn his mind so anxious for increasing the prosperity of that religion.

"We have also formed great hope, that having undertaken this journey by his invitation, when we shall speak to him face to face, such things may be effected by his wisdom for the good of the Catholic Church, which is the only *Ark of Salvation*, that we may be able to congratulate ourselves on having perfected the work of our most holy religion. It is not so much on our weak eloquence that we would build that hope, as on the grace of him whose unworthy Vicegerent we are upon earth, whose grace, when invoked by holy rites, is poured largely into the hearts of Princes, who are rightly disposed for receiving the good effects of a sacred ceremony, especially when they are the fathers of their people, solicitous about their eternal salvation, and determined to live and die true sons of the Catholic Church.

"For these causes, Venerable Brethren, following the example of some of our predecessors, who have, for a certain time, left their own abode to visit distant regions to promote the inte-

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rests of religion, and to gratify those Princes who have deserved well of the Church, we undertake the present journey, although the distance, the unfavourable season of the year, our advanced age, and the infirm state of our health, would have otherwise completely deterred us from such a task. But we esteem these considerations as nothing, if God will but grant us the prayers of our heart.

"Nor have these things, which should be before our eyes, at all escaped our mind before we formed our serious resolution: we have seen and considered every thing; in which consideration many difficulties arose, and our conscience was on some of them doubtful and uncertain: but such answers have been returned, and such declarations made by order of the Emperor, that we have been persuaded of the utility of our journey for the good of religion, which is our object.—But it is unnecessary to detail, in a diffuse harangue, these causes to you, to whom I have already communicated them, and whose opinions (before we undertook a step of such moment) we not only consulted, but to whom, as it was right, we gave the greatest weight.

"Not to pass over, however, that which is above all things necessary in important deliberations, well knowing that (according to the saying of divine wisdom) the resolutions of mortals are weak and timid, and their foresight doubtful, even of those men who excel most in morals and in piety, and whose speeches rise like incense in the presence of God; we have, therefore, taken care to put up the most earnest prayers to the Father of all light, that, directed by him, we may do that only which is pleasing in his eyes, and which may end in the prosperity and increase of his church.

"God is our witness, before whom we have in all humility poured forth our hearts, to whom we have often raised our hands in his holy temple, beseeching him to listen to our prayer and help us, that we have proposed to ourselves nothing else than what ought always to be our object; his glory, the interests of the Catholic religion, the salvation of souls, and the discharge of those apostolic functions which have been entrusted to us, unworthy as we are. Ye, also, are our witnesses, venerable brethren, to whom, as we assisted at your councils, we wished that every thing should be perfectly known and understood, and to whom we have fully communicated the genuine feeling of our heart. Therefore, when so great an object is likely, by divine assistance, to be completed, acting as a faithful Vicegerent of God our Saviour, we have been prompted by such strong reasons. —The Father of all mercies will, we hope, bless our footsteps, and shine on this new epoch of religion, with the fulness of increased glory.

"After the example of our predecessors, and particularly the recent example of Pope Pius VI. of reverend memory, who made the same resolution when he set out for Vendome, we informed you, venerable brethren, that we have disposed and ordered every thing, so as that the *curiæ*, and the hearing of causes with assistants from this holy seat, shall remain in their present state, until we shall have returned; and, as we have considered in our minds that the hour of death is uncertain, we have therefore thought it necessary to follow the example of our predecessors, particularly of Pope Pius VI. when he set out for Vendome, by ordering the Pontifical Comitia to be held, if God shall please to take us from this world during our absence.

"Lastly, we beg and intreat of you always to retain for us the affection you have hitherto shewn for us, and that in our absence you will commend our soul to the All-powerful God, to our Lord Jesus Christ, to his most glorious Virgin Mother, and to the blessed Apostle Peter, that this journey of ours may be fortunate and prosperous, and that it may end happily. Which if we shall, as we hope, be able to obtain from the Author of all good, you, venerable brethren, whom we have always called to share with us in our councils, and in all that concerns us, must have a great share in the common joy, and we shall exult and rejoice in the mercy of the Lord."

Though his Holiness wishes to induce a belief that his journey will promote the interests of religion, every line of this address shews his extreme unwillingness to undertake it. The Pontiff, however, actually did leave Rome on the 3d of Nov. with a grand retinue, and arrived in Paris on the 29th.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

Robbery of Mr WAGSTAFF, *the English Messenger, with Dispatches.*

In our last Magazine, we gave an account of that singular and unprecedented step of the Government of France, the seizure of Sir George Rumbold at Hamburgh. Another occurrence, not less extraordinary, we are now to record, viz. the robbery of an English Messenger on his route to Berlin, in the territory of the Prince of Mecklenburgh, of all his dispatches and money, by a small party of French troops in disguise, headed by the commandant of Ratzburgh. The liberation of Sir George Rumbold, at the instance of Prussia, does not therefore prove that Napoleon has abandoned a system, which sets at defiance all the common and established principles of justice acknowledged by all the States of Europe.

Mr Wagstaff, the Messenger, left London the 6th Nov. with dispatches for Petersburgh and Berlin, supposed at the time to relate to the seizure of Sir George Rumbold. Mr Wagstaff sailed from Harwich in the Auckland packet, Captain Hammond; and after a favourable passage reached Husum on the 11th, where he took a carriage to proceed on the usual route, through Berlin for his destination. He proceeded in safety to Rheinsberg, and went on to Nobrdoff, where he was joined by Mr Muller, a Hanoverian messenger, travelling the same route. On the 13th, the two messengers, as they travelled through a wood, observed a man on horseback, dressed in a cloak, over which was a great coat; he appeared to take particular notice of them, and took the opportunity of frequently looking into the carriage. As the travellers were well armed, only one man to be seen, and it being noon-day, Mr Wagstaff had little fear of being robbed. —The Hanoverian messenger expressed his surprize at the fellow's conduct, and said, he should not wonder if they were stopped. The observation had scarcely escaped him, before they perceived the horseman at a distance making a signal to some persons, when five men rushed out of an ambush, joined the person whom the messengers had first seen, and proceeded with great haste towards the carriage, each man armed with a carbine, and fixed bayonet. The ruffians then came up, and surrounded the carriage, and, in a threatening attitude, demanded the messengers' money, and whatever property they had about them.

The Captain of the gang (or rather, as the travellers supposed, a French officer in disguise,) seemed anxious only about the dispatches; and called in French, *vos papiers, vos papiers* (your papers, your papers); and on searching for them, he found some silver, belonging to Mr Wagstaff, which he returned. He accordingly received two leather bags, which contained the dispatches belonging to both, with which he seemed perfectly satisfied. The signal was then given to plunder, when they obeyed their leader with the greatest alacrity; for in the space of three minutes every corner of the carriage, and every packet and place about them, had been completely searched, and every thing of value taken from them.—Mr Wagstaff had upwards of 200l. in cash, besides his watch and clothes: the Hanoverian was also stripped of every thing he had about him that was valuable. The messengers now expected to be suffered to depart, but they were not so fortunate; centinels were placed over them till the robbers had seized a poor waggoner (who was driving his team a short distance before the carriage, with three hogsheads of wine in it, which he had brought from Lubeck), whom they brought prisoner to the carriage; then, ordering the postilion to turn the horses heads round towards Lubec, the whole party was then taken into a wood, where the messengers were desired to alight from the carriage. They then took from under their cloaks a quantity of new cord, and each of the prisoners was desired to strip off his great coat, which the freebooters immediately put on, and then bound each of them to a tree with the cords. They then told them, that if they attempted to regain their liberty till the expiration of an hour and a half, by calling for assistance, or struggling to untie the cords, they would return, and put it out of their power to do any thing a second time. The villains having examined a trunk and a portmantua, and taken every thing valuable out of them, quitted the prisoners, who bore their situation with great patience, till the pain arising from the tightness of the

cord

cord became intolerable; and about an hour of the time being elapsed, each man began to struggle for his liberty. The waggoner was the first who got released, and immediately liberated the postilion, who made the best of his way to a village near at hand, called *Dragoon*. The waggoner, fearful for his own safety, followed the postilion, and left the messengers still bound to the tree.

Finding, however, that they had no one to depend on for assistance, they began to make extraordinary efforts to extricate themselves; and at length Mr Wagstaff obtained the release of one of his arms, which enabled him to liberate himself and his unfortunate companion, who had received more injury from the commencement than any of the others. No sooner had Mr Wagstaff led Mr Muller from the tree, than they heard a rustling noise among the bushes, which they were fearful proceeded from the return of the banditti. This idea filled the Hanoverian messenger with so much apprehension, that he would not attempt to escape, but entreated Mr Wagstaff to bind him again to the tree, that he might be found at his *post* when the enemy arrived. However, the appearance of the waggoner dispelled their fears, and accounted for the noise they had just heard. He informed the Messengers, that having learned that the *whole* of the banditti had been seen on *horseback* riding towards Ratzburgh, and therefore supposing that he had nothing to fear, he had formed the resolution to release them.

The messengers accompanied the waggoner to the village, where they found the postilion at a small inn, and had much difficulty to persuade him to drive them to Schwerin, which they reached in the evening. Mr Wagstaff related his story to one of the Burgomasters of the place, and to the Hanoverian minister resident there; the former took down a deposition of the whole transaction, a copy of which was given him for the purpose of shewing it to the British Minister. At Schwerin, Mr Wagstaff obtained a loan of money to bear his expences to England, and dispatched a letter to Mr Jackson, at Berlin, apprising him of the loss of his dispatches. Before Mr Wagstaff came away, it was ascertained at Schwerin, that the banditti had entered Ratzburgh, a town in the Hanoverian States, where a French garrison is stationed. It was also known, that, on the morning the robbe took place, the French banditti were at Dragoon village, and were enquiring their way to Lubec.

For several months past, there have been two persons at Husum, who are well known to every inhabitant of that place to be in the pay of the French Government. On the arrival of every packet, they obtain, at the different inns, the names and quality of all the passengers. One of the spies is named Carco, and is son of a hatter of that name, who formerly lived in Piccadilly, at whose house General Dumourier lodged when he first visited London; he was some years since sent out of the kingdom under the alien act.

Mr Wagstaff quitted Schwerin on the 15th, at which time he left the Hanoverian messenger much indisposed. He arrived at Husum on the 18th, where he took his passage on board the Lark packet, for Harwich, and reached London the 25th November.

A private letter from Hamburgh communicates the following additional particulars:—

The men who plundered the English and Hanoverian messengers of their dispatches on the Mecklenburgh territory, were mounted French chasseurs of the *ci-devant* regiment of Alsace, encamped near Luneburgh, who all speak the German language. They wore their full accoutrements, but their regimentals were covered with a great coat, like a farmer's frock, and on their heads large German hats. The chief of these banditti was an officer of Bonaparte's guard, who had been in waiting for the English messenger near a week. It is said here that this officer's name is Julien, or Juliena, that he is the same person who last June seized the bag of English letters, in their way from Berlin to Warsaw, and that he is the second under Fouche, in the internal and *executive* haut police. Ten years ago, though only seventeen years of age, he was an active and cruel terrorist under Roberspierre, and caused several hundred persons to be murdered at Bourdeaux in 1794.

Since the capture of Sir George Rumbold, every person who is a British subject, or suspected of being inclined to England, is in daily apprehension of being seized by Bonaparte's banditti.

All

All the beautiful villas round Hamburgh are deserted, and all men of character and property, within the walls of the City of Hamburgh, have removed their papers and most valuable effects, into the houses of the Foreign and Neutral Ambassadors.

A list is circulated upon the Continent, containing the names of the most respectable British subjects for loyalty and property, settled in several continental cities, all suspected by Bonaparte, whom his emissaries watch, and his satellites are anxious to seize. In this number, are Mr Hope, at Amsterdam; Mess. Crawford and Smith, at Rotterdam; Mr Humphries, at Frankfort; Mess. Pope, Thornton, Smith, Parish, Stevens, Godfrey, &c. at Hamburgh, and Mess. Hutchinson, Hall, &c. at Altona. As this list was shewn publicly on the Exchange at Hamburgh, it is supposed the gentlemen honoured with Bonaparte's proscription will be upon their guard.

This precaution will be the more necessary, as the apprehended attempt has been actually made.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE MESSRS THORNTON AND PARISH.

Hamburgh, Nov. 16.

"Last Wednesday evening the French made another attempt at a *coup de main*, in violating the Altona territory, with a view of seizing Messrs Thornton and Parish, English merchants, whose country houses are at a village contiguous to Altona, called Ottensen.

"To effect their purpose General Frere and some other French officers, came over from Harburgh, in coloured clothes, and dined at a place called Slavenhof. The boatmen, who brought them over, judging from all the other vessels in Harburgh being detained when the officers sailed, that the expedition was of a suspicious nature, gave information to the President of the Government of Altona. The latter made his report to the Military Commandant, Major Ewald, who immediately ordered 100 of his chasseurs and a squadron of dragoons to occupy the village of Ottensen. All the burghers and the military garrison of Altona were also ordered to be in readiness to march.

"About eight o'clock in the evening, it being then moon-light, four lighters, containing about 60 or 70 foot soldiers, completely armed, and having their officers with them, were descried approaching the Holstein shore. Upon this, the commanding officer of the Danish chasseurs, accompanied by the hussars and all his men, whom he ranged in a line along the beach, hailed the French officer in his own language, and informed him, "that as the territory was neutral, and belonged to his Danish Majesty, any violation that might be attempted, he had orders from his Sovereign to repulse by force of arms." The Frenchman, after muttering a confused reply, asked and obtained some refreshments, in gin, brandy, bread, and cheese, for his men; after which he sailed back to Harburgh.

"This occurrence was immediately reported to the Court of Copenhagen, and an estafette was likewise sent to the Commandant of Gluckstadt, and the Governor of Schleswick. Patroles of Danish troops will henceforth guard the banks of the Elbe, as Hamburgh and Altona are infested with an host of French spies."

Besides Mess. Thornton and Parish, Gen. Sontag, was among their intended victims. The General is in the British service. He was formerly in the 12th dragoons, which he quitted for an employment on the Staff. He is charged by the French with being an agent for recruiting the German Legion in the service of Great Britain.

The party that went to arrest him landed near the town of Altona. The soldiers and officers had only their side arms. It was past ten at night when they went to the lodging of the General, and desired to speak with him. Fortunately he supped with a friend, and was not at home. Three entered and seventeen surrounded the house. Having missed their prey, they went back to the restaurateur Rainville's, where they remained until three o'clock the next morning, when they returned to Harburgh.

The Court of Berlin must surely now feel it necessary to oppose those outrages with determined resolution. His Prussian Majesty is Director (and therefore ought to be the protector) of the circle of Lower Saxony, wherethey have been so wantonly committed.

The above accounts are fully confirmed by letters from Mess. Thornton and Parish themselves received in London

don. Mr Thornton supposes, however, that this outrage was not a political concern, but a private speculation of the marauders to extort money, as he has a banking house at Paris, under the firm of Thornton and Powel, and the latter gentleman remained unmolested in that city when the last letters for Hamburgh left France. Should Mr Thornton's suspicion be well founded, it is evident that not a man of property can be safe upon the right bank of the Elbe, as long as the French marauders occupy the left.

Mr Parish is a Scotchman by birth, and was formerly the American Consul General to the Hanse Towns. He was the principal in a very respectable commercial house at Hamburgh, but retired from trade in 1797, with a large fortune.

These felonious measures, as they may be called, seem to have been adopted by the French government as far back as the period of the famous conspiracy of Gen. Moreau in March last, in which Mr Drake the British envoy at Munich, and Mr Spencer Smith at Stutgard, were alledged by the French police officers to be the principal agents.—For we find the following letter was transmitted by Mr Drake to Baron Von Mongelas, Minister of State to the Elector of Bavaria, dated Munich, March 31.

"I have just received a notice of so very extraordinary a nature, so important of itself, and for the consequences which may result from it, that tho' I am very far from crediting it, I think it a duty I owe to my Sovereign, to whom my person and services belong, as well as to his Highness the Elector himself, immediately to inform your Excellency thereof. The notice is in substance—that a seizure of the British ministry at Munich is in agitation, in the manner of that which took place with respect to his Highness the Duke of Enghien, at Ettenheim, in the territory of the Elector of Baden, but with this difference, that the seizure will not be effected by a body of troops, but by men secretly sent to Munich, and its neighbourhood, by different roads. With respect to the moment and particulars of the execution, I have no detailed accounts; and I own to your Excellency, that the difficulties of the enterprize appeared to me from the first too great, the project itself too extravagant, and at the same time too dreadful to be fully convinced of its existence; on the other hand, it cannot be concealed, that the example of events which have very recently occurred, under our eyes, are little calculated to inspire confidence.—However this may be, and little as this notice has affected me personally, yet I should be transgressing the duties which my post, as a public Minister, require, if I neglected informing your Excellency thereof, that you may be enabled to take in time such measures as the case may require, and to avert, by proper acts of precaution, the unpleasant result which might arise, even from the attempt to execute a design of this nature."

The Bavarian Minister, however, found his Master so much at the mercy of his Gallic neighbours, that he could not (against their inclination) even afford the common protection to a foreign ambassador, and Mr Drake was privately advised to provide for his own safety, which he did, by leaving Munich immediately; he proceeded to Vienna, from whence he came to England, through Prussia.—Mr Spencer Smith also left Stutgard at the same time.

But the French prints have last month given the details of a plan of a new conspiracy, as it is termed, against Bonaparte, and in which of course care is taken to introduce a British Minister. —If any reliance is to be placed upon the documents published, the whole of the conspiracy amounts merely to this —that the inhabitants of the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, which were ceded to France, exhausted by the exactions, and driven almost to despair by the oppression of their French tyrants, thought the war between England and France afforded them a favourable opportunity of shaking off the yoke. They therefore applied to Mr Taylor, the British Minister at Cassel, stated the grievances under which they laboured, detailed the numbers of which their confederacy was composed, and the means which they possessed to resist the power of France, and implored the assistance of Great Britain to enable them to recover their liberty. Mr Taylor acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and promised to transmit it to his Court; and this is the only share,

even

even according to the French statements, which he had in the transaction.

FEVER AT GIBRALTAR.

The last accounts from Gibraltar bring information respecting the progress of the malignant fever there, stating that it was very much on the decline, and the victims comparatively few. On this subject our readers will peruse with pleasure, the following letter from Lieut. Colonel Holmes, of the 10th regiment of foot.

"Lest any exaggerated accounts should reach the public relative to the consequences of the late malignant fever at Gibraltar, I think it may be the means of lessening the apprehension that the friends of the surviving officers may be supposed to feel from the recent calamity, to transmit to you an accurate list of those officers who died previous to the 12th November. Those who were sick at that period are supposed to be in a state of convalescence; and it gives me real pleasure to add, that great hopes are entertained, that the fever would totally subside, two or three only dying daily. Two-thirds of the inhabitants, it was supposed, had fallen, to the number of 3000. The military had by no means suffered in the same proportion.

List of Officers deceased at the 12*th of November*, 1804.

Major General Barnett. Capt. Lord Pelham Clinton, 12th Regiment. Town Major Parsonage.

Royal Artillery, Capt. Adie, brigade-major.—Lieutenants Pritchard and Hall.

Queen's Regiment—Captain Johnstone. Lieuts. Smith, Culloden, and Clough. Ensigns Griffiths, Coldstream, and Fallow.

8th Regiment—Lieutenant Scholey.

10th Regiment—Lieutenant Gleed. Assistant-Surgeon Galbraith.

13th Regiment—Lieutenants Paterson, Brown, Massey, and Hull.

54th Regiment—Major Bellew. Captain Haywood. Paymaster Wilkinson. Lieutenants Macpherson and Cuthbert. Ensigns King and Doolan.

De Rolle's Regiment—Captains Bachman, Metzger, and Laville. Lieutenants Attenbury and Weissenbach. Ensigns de Courten, and Count de Pollastron. Surgeon Desguerrois. Assistant Surgeon Lodron.

Major Andrews, Assistant Barrack-Master General.

Lieutenants Claydon and Vaughan, Barrack Artificers.

Valentia, on the 16th of November, was free from the fever. Alicant had experienced a favourable change; but Carthagena was still suffering under the virulence of the disorder, and the average of the mortality was from 95 to 100 daily. On the 13th of November, the number of sick was 1587.

At Malaga, on the 17th November, the fever was entirely extinct; but the port was kept rigorously shut, lest the people should be exposed to similar calamities.

ENGLAND.

LOSS OF THE VENERABLE.

We are sorry to announce, that his Majesty's ship Venerable, of 74 guns, Capt. Hunter, was lost on Saturday night the 24th November, near Torbay. The following particulars are communicated on the authority of a letter from thence.

Torbay, Nov. 25.—"In consequence of the wind suddenly springing up to the N. E. last night, a signal was made for the fleet to get under weigh, which all did except the Goliah and Impetueux, of 74 guns each, which lay fast. Owing to the darkness of the night, a great confusion ensued amongst the ships; unfortunately the Venerable of 74 guns, Capt. Hunter, in fishing their anchor, the fish hook gave way, when a master's mate and a seaman fell overboard, and were drowned; a boat and crew were instantly lowered down to endeavour to save them, but in their hurry, the after-tackle gave way; the boat filled, and the crew were floating, which threw the ship into the utmost confusion; another ship was almost aboard of her, owing to the darkness of the night, and the ship getting stern-way, they endeavoured to stay her, but the ship refusing stays, and not having room to wear her, she went ashore on the north part of the bay, at a place called Roundem Head, near Paington.

"Signals of distress were hoisted, and fired constantly. The Frisk cutter being near at hand, had her boats soon out, and took out, in the course of a few hours, all her officers and crew, except about 13 seamen, who, it is supposed, got

got drunk below when the ship struck, and could not recover their senses sufficiently to endeavour to save themselves, when she went to pieces, from her violent beating in the surf on the reef of rocks on which she struck. In the morning there was nothing of her to be seen but her bows sticking out of the water.—If the weather should hold moderate, part of the guns and stores of the Venerable may be saved: Several dock-yard lighters, with proper gear, and some gun brigs are gone round, and, with the assistance of the sea fencibles of the Torbay district, are to take care of the wreck, and endeavour to bring off any guns or stores that may be saved, and by boats rowing day and night well armed, to prevent plundering."

Hopes are entertained that part of the stores of the Venerable will be saved, but the people who conversed with the crew from the rocks plundered every piece of wreck that floated ashore, notwithstanding the vigilance of the boats that rowed guard.

On the 11th December a court martial was held on Captain Hunter, and the other officers of the Venerable, who were all honourably acquitted, except a private marine, who had grossly misbehaved after the ship struck, and was sentenced to receive 200 lashes from ship to ship, round the fleet. It appeared on the court martial, that the crew were in the most imminent danger, as the ships of the fleet were at a considerable distance, and it was only by the uncommonly spirited exertions of Captain Martin of the Impetueux, and his officers, that they were saved at all. The ship had actually parted before Captain Hunter and his officers were taken off in the last boat.

The commander of the Venerable was Captain Hunter, a brave and skilful officer, and a gentleman of considerable literary and scientific acquirements. He was for some time Governor of New South Wales, and has published an interesting account of that colony. The Venerable was built in 1784.

LOSS OF THE ROMNEY.

To the loss of the Venerable we regrete to add that of the Romney of 50 guns off the coast of Holland, the following account of which is given by an officer in the North Sea Fleet, dated on board the Adamant, off the Texel, Nov. 25.

"On Sunday last, the 18th, we left Yarmouth Roads, in company with the Romney of 50 guns, commanded by the Hon. Captain Colville, each ship having on board bullocks and vegetables for the Texel fleet. In the night we separated from her; and on Monday morning we joined Admiral Russel, and found the Eagle of 74 guns, Captain Colby, with the Admiral's flag; Majestic 74, Captain Moorson; Princess of Orange, 74, Captain Rogers; Glatton, 54, Captain Collinett; Hindostan, 50, Captain Fraser; Africaine, 48, Captain Manby; Ethalion, 38, Captain Stewart, and three King's cutters. Our signal was made to anchor in that judicious line of bearing given out by the Admiral, and with the eyes of expectation every body looked out constantly for the arrival of the Romney, who, besides bullocks and vegetables, had all the letters for the fleet, besides trunks and parcels for most of the officers. From Tuesday till Wednesday it blew a dreadful gale of wind at N. W. and a heavier sea than ever I saw in my life; but our active Captain veered away to three cables, and we rode out the force of the storm without any injury.

"On the 23d the Alert joined the Admiral from reconnoitering the mouth of the Texel, and brought with her William Shepherd Haydon, master's mate of the Romney, and thirteen men she had picked up on a raft the night before; and likewise the melancholy loss of this fine ship, but that the crew were saved. This sad disaster took place on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, on the South Haak Sand, five miles west of the Texel. All the masts went overboard on Monday afternoon—and on Tuesday most of the officers and crew quitted her on rafts, and in the boats.—All the officers and people were saved by the boats of the Dutch fleet, and the ship soon after went to pieces; thus has perished one of the finest fifty gun ships we have. This unfortunate accident originated, by the Romney mistaking three American ships wrecked the night before on the Haak Sand, for part of our Texel fleet at anchor, nor was the mistake discovered till the ship struck, as the weather was very thick, and blowing hard with rain.

"A tribute of gratitude is due to Admiral Kikkert, and the officers and crew of the Dutch men of war in the Texel, who

who sent out five launches, with a flag of truce to the wreck; at the hazard of their lives, they approached the Romney, and by their humane exertions the lives of three hundred British subjects were saved.

"The 23d had nearly augmented our misfortunes, by the loss of the Africaine, Captain Manby, who by the violence of the sea, had her rudder broke all to pieces; in this state she remained two days very leaky, the sea breaking over her the whole time; we had great alarms for her safety; had the cable given way, this fine frigate must have perished in the breakers, and every soul in her. —The Glatton is ordered to see her into port.

"Besides the three American ships wrecked on the Haaks, we seeseveral sail of merchantmen dismasted in every direction around us.

"None but the gallant Admiral Russel, or the indefatigable Admiral Thornbrough, would persevere in so closely watching the Texel fleet, who have just moved into winter quarters, having greater dread of the elements than us, who are exposed to all their terror."

It appears that the Dutch Admiral Kikkert has behaved with great generosity on this occasion. He sent Captain Colvill and his officers out to our fleet on their parole of honour, with a flag of truce, and proposing an exchange of prisoners. For this liberality of conduct the British officers concerned have expressed their gratitude in the warmest terms.

The following letter from Capt. Colvill to the Dutch Admiral, so creditable to all the parties concerned, has afforded the highest gratification to the Batavian Government, who have published it, with evident exultation, in all the Dutch papers:—

"SIR,

"Before I quit this place, so different from the usual state of captivity and hardships we had to expect, I beg leave as well on my own part as on that of my fellow-officers who belonged to his Britannic Majesty's ship the Romney, to return you our most sincere thanks, and to assure you, that the very humane attention which we, unfortunate men, experienced from you, shall never be effaced from our memories.

"We request you to assure Capt. Verdoreen, and the other Captains and Officers of the ships under your orders, that we are sensible of the great friendship which has been shewn to us. I will not intrude upon your occupation by a long letter; the remembrance of having shewn every service of humanity and friendship to the unfortunate, is sufficient for Admiral Kikkert; yet we should have proved deficient in the respect that is due to him, if we had not, before our departure, assured him of our warmest gratitude.

"Permit me, Admiral, to give you the assurance of the high consideration and respect, with which I have the honour to be, &c. JOHN COLVILL,

Captain in his Britannic Majesty's Navy."

To this we subjoin the following admirable letter from Admiral Russel to Admiral Kikkert commanding at the Texel; an epistle equally honourable to the writer, and to the person to whom it is addressed.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Eagle,
North Seas, 2d Dec. 1804.

SIR,

"I have this moment received your flag of truce, conveying to me the Hon. Captain Colvill, late of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Romney, wrecked upon your coast, with eight of his officers, whom you have first humanely saved from impending destruction, and whom your Government has, with its ancient magnanimity, released and restored to their country and friends on their paroles of honour.

"They are all, Sir, most sensibly affected with heartfelt gratitude to the Batavian Government for their emancipation from captivity, to Admiral Kikkert, for their preservation from the jaws of death, and to all the Dutch Officers and the inhabitants of the Texel, for their kindness and most humane attentions.

"This, Sir, is nobly alleviating the rigours of war, as the Christian heroes of your country and mine were wont formerly to do in these seas, before a considerable portion of European intellect was corrupted by false philosophy.

"Captain Colvill will communicate to the Right Hon the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your proposal for the exchange of prisoners.

"Accept, Sir, of my sincerest thanks, and the assurance that I am, with great respect, &c. T. M. RUSSEL."

LOSS OF THE BLONDE FRIGATE.

We again announce with concern, the loss of another frigate, the Blonde, on the 20th December, in Torbay, within a quarter of a mile of the place where the Venerable was wrecked. The following particulars are given in a letter from Brixham of that date.

"This morning, at day light, the Blonde frigate was discovered in great distress, having parted both her bowers, and riding to her sheet anchor, her colours hoisted Union downwards;—no boat could venture off to assist them. About nine A. M. she cut away her main and mizen masts, to ease the ship, which was scarce completed before she parted her last cable; they got the fore stays on her, and run her into Goodrington Sands, within a mile from where the Venerable was lost; some hundreds of men from Brixham flew to save their lives. They also took two large lively smuggling boats, which would live almost in any sea, and dragged them round from Brixham four miles—Then seven daring Brixham sailors, much to their praise, ventured off in the midst of the breakers, took out the Captain's lady, with all the rest of the women and children, first, and brought them safe on shore and on board till they had saved every soul of them. The greatest praise is due to the Brixham men in saving the people. If the gale continues, the Blonde will go to pieces next tide, as her rudder is gone already; and great fears are entertained for the Nemesis, which rides forecastle in sea. I have just been an eye witness of this melancholy scene, and assisted in saving. The Blonde was last from Lymington Creek, where she has been a guard-ship."

Another letter communicates the following additional particulars:—

"I am just come from the spot, and find the disaster was occasioned by all the cables parting; all but the best bower were gone, and when they cut away the main and mizen masts by the directions of the people on shore, run on the loftiest and safest place of the beach. If they had gone the length of the ship more to the northward, every soul on board must have perished. She is now full of water, but remains nearly upright, with the guns, &c. in the proper places.—I am happy to inform you, not a life was lost.—All the officers and crew are at Paington Hospital. His Majesty's ship Nemesis, Capt. Somerville, rides very hard, with all the yards, topmast, &c. on deck; and it is hoped her cables are good."

By their praise-worthy exertions on this occasion, the Brixham men have in some degree redeemed their character, which exhibited very little of humanity on the melancholy occasion of the loss of the Venerable. The Blonde was an old frigate of very little use, and fit only to be broken up.

In the same dreadful gale, the Malta, of 84 guns, was for some time in great danger—she drove and touched some rocks, but happily brought up again. Two Torbay sloops were lost, and of one not a single man belonging to her was saved.

We are sorry to learn, that the late heavy gales extended throughout the whole English channel. From Guernsey the accounts are particularly afflicting. On the 19th December, the Niobe frigate lying there, cut away her main and fore-masts and mizen top-mast. The Thisbe frigate was dismasted, and driven near the rocks; but rode out the gale with only one anchor and cable. The Sylph brig was totally dismasted. The Pigmy cutter parted her cables, and drove ashore at the back of the South Pier. Four vessels lost their rudders, and considerable damage was sustained by other vessels.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

A mutiny lately broke out among the cadets at the Royal Military College, at Great Marlow, for which nine of them have been since expelled, and although deserving of being considered as nothing more than the ebullition of juvenile effervescence, manifested a spirit of insubordination, which, whenever it appears, cannot be too rigorously chastised.

It appears that some of the cadets, who were displeased with the discipline exercised over them by a new Captain, had determined to resist him. With a predilection for military stratagem, which may be naturally accounted for, they commenced their operations with placing some powder under a hay-stack, intent to set fire to it at a convenient opportunity, in hopes of drawing the great body of cadets to the place, while they, the mutineers, were to be employed in another quarter. They intended to get possession of the armoury, and, after having secured a sufficiency of muskets,

muskets, to arm themselves and to throw the rest into a pond. The time chosen for the grand attack was that when they usually assembled at prayers. Hoping to surprise the Commandant, it was their intent to offer conditions to him, which if refused, they were to fire upon the College, and do all the mischief in their power. What these *experienced* commanders were further to do after they had effected all they had concerted, never entered into their consideration.

The design, however, was discovered, and all the circumstances were laid by the Collegiate Board before the Commander in Chief. His Royal Highness, as it was his duty, submitted them to his Majesty, who immediately ordered that the juvenile culprits should be expelled with every mark of military disgrace. Both departments of the Royal Military College were assembled, and the offenders having first had their *swords broken* over their heads, were *stripped* of their uniforms, and turned out of the College. Cornet G. Wade Paterson of the 22d dragoons, is dismissed the service, as being implicated in the mutiny.

Military Fracas.

A misunderstanding between the Earl of Belmore and Lord Cathcart has been the subject of much conversation. The following is said to be a correct account of the circumstances:—

Some time ago, the 63d regiment and the Tyrone militia, had a field day in the Phœnix Park—Lord Cathcart commanded. The Tyrone went wrong in some of the movements, and Lord Cathcart called for the commanding officer. —The Earl of Belmore, who had come to the ground in a curricle, but was now on foot, marched forward, and saluted him. Lord C. in a very loud voice, called out (when Lord B. attempted to speak), "Impossible, impossible, my Lord, that any person can take the command of a regiment in his Majesty's service, without being on horseback." He then called out, in the same tone of voice—"Let the Lieutenant-Colonel (Lord Caledon) take the command." Lord Belmore retired, and that day sent in his resignation to Lord Hardwicke, who, without accepting it, wrote to Lord Cathcart, to know his reason for doing as he had done. Lord Cathcart returned for answer, that he did not intend any thing personal to Lord Belmore, but that it was the express command of his Majesty, signified to him through the Commander in Chief in England, that every officer commanding a regiment should appear on horseback. Lord Hardwicke then wrote to Lord B——, and stated to him what Lord C. had said in his letter, and at the same time intimated a wish that he would hold the command. Lord B——, in his answer, hoped his resignation would be accepted, as he was determined never more to serve.

Crim. Con.—*The Rev. Charles Massey, v. the Marquis of Headfort.*

The trial of the action in this case came on at the late assizes of Ennis in Ireland, before the Hon. Baron Smith, and a most respectable jury.

The action was brought for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife, and the damages were laid at L.40,000. After very eloquent statements and speeches in evidence by Messrs Ponsonby, Curran, Hoare, and Quin, the proofs were summed up by the learned Judge, and the jury, after having retired for about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, L.10,000 damages, and 6d. costs. The trial lasted for 12 hours. The Bishop of Limerick, Lord Adare, and Colonel Prendergast Smith, were summoned as witnesses by the Marquis, and attended in Court, but were not examined. Mrs Charles Massey is sister to the Bishop of Limerick's lady. The concourse of people in Court was immense, yet perfect order was preserved during the whole of the trial. So much curiosity and expectation had this action excited, that beds are said to have let in the town of Ennis for 20 guineas each.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.

On Wednesday November 28. the High Court of Justiciary met, when the Right Hon. Charles Hope, late his Majesty's Advocate, presented his commission, appointing him Lord Justice Clerk, in room of the late Sir David Rae, Bart. The commission being read, his Lordship took the oaths and his seat as President of the Court, when his Lordship addressed the Judges in a short, but elegant speech, in which he said,

said, he trusted that, with their Lordships' assistance, the business of that Court should be carried on in such a manner as to give satisfaction and protection to the public; and, as far as it lay in his power, it should be conducted with punctuality and dispatch.

As the representation of the City of Edinburgh in Parliament becomes vacant by the above appointment, his Lordship sent the following letter to the Lord Provost, which was read in Council on the 28th November.

St Andrew's Square, Nov. 23. 1804.

My Lord,

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to confer on me the office of Lord Justice Clerk, it is a necessary consequence, that, on the meeting of Parliament, my seat as representative for the city of Edinburgh must be vacated.

In looking forward to the final dissolution of my political connection with the city, I have only to regret that it has been of such short duration, and that it has afforded me so few opportunities of rendering service to the community, or of testifying my gratitude to the Gentlemen of the Magistracy and Council, by whose favour I was chosen to represent the metropolis of Scotland, and with whom, and their successors, I have lived on terms of friendship and confidence, which has imparted every degree of comfort to so responsible a situation.

I request that your Lordship and the Council may rest assured, that I shall never cease to take an interest in what concerns the prosperity of the city, and that I shall be at all times happy to afford the Magistrates my best advice and assistance on all points, not interfering with the duties of my new situation.—To that I must now apply myself, in the hope that I may be able, by a firm, impartial, and dignified conduct as a Judge, to make some return to my King and Country, for the honours which they have conferred on me.

I have the honour to be with great respect,

My Lord,

C. Hope.

Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

There was likewise read the following letter from the Hon. George Abercromby, son of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, offering his services to succeed the Lord Justice Clerk as Member of Parliament for the city.

Edinburgh, Nov. 23. 1804.

My Lord,

The representation of the city of Edinburgh, having become vacant by the promotion of the Lord Advocate to the office of Lord Justice Clerk, I presume, in consequence of that event, to offer myself as a candidate for the high and distinguished honour of succeeding him as your Representative in Parliament.

In making this declaration, some apology is perhaps due to you, my Lord, and to the Gentlemen of the Council, from an individual so little known to you as myself, and from one whose claim to your approbation and support is not founded upon grounds of a personal nature.

If I be at all entitled to expect your favourable opinion, it is but justice to the name I bear, and to that of a family with which I have the honour of being connected, to admit (and which I feel a pride in doing), that on your approbation of their conduct, and of the principles which have uniformly directed it, more than upon any personal consideration, I ought to rest my pretensions.

However defective in other respects these pretensions may be, I trust I am fully sensible of the importance of the situation, and of the duties which will be required from the person who has the honour of representing the metropolis of Scotland; and although from my little acquaintance with public life, I feel unwilling to make any professions which my conduct might not fully warrant, I hope I may be allowed to say with confidence, that in a steady resolution to support the constitution upon constitutional grounds, to discharge with fidelity and attention those duties which may be required from your Representative in Parliament, and to second your wishes in the promotion of every object connected with the prosperity of the city, I shall not be found to disappoint those expectations which your indulgence may be disposed to form of me. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, My Lord,

Geo. Abercromby.

Right Hon. the Lord Provost.

St An-

St Andrew's Day.

Nov. 30.

At six o'clock, the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Members of the different Lodges in Edinburgh, and Proxies from country Lodges, assembled in the High Church Aisle, to elect the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

The Right Hon. George, Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Master.
The Right Hon. William, Earl of Errol, Depute Grand Master.
John Clerk, Esq. Substitute Grand Master.
The Hon. Willam Maule, Senior Grand Warden.
James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie, Junior Grand Warden.
John Hay, Esq. Grand Treasurer.
Mr William Guthrie, Grand Secretary.
Rev. Dr John Touch, Grand Chaplain.
Mr James Bartram, Grand Clerk.

Thereafter the Masters of Lodges, with their Brethren and Proxies, and their Wardens, from the country, met in the Parliament House, from whence they walked in procession, by torch-light, to the Theatre Royal, (the Aberdeen and Inverness-shire Militia lining the Streets), where they celebrated the Festival of St Andrew, in that harmonious and social manner which has ever characterized Free Masons.

His Excellency the Earl of Moira (acting Grand Master Mason in England), and a number of gentlemen of distinction, walked in the procession.

During the procession, several pieces of beautiful fireworks were let off from the Roman Eagle Lodge, which, from its novelty and the stillness of the evening, had a fine effect. The streets were also better illuminated than formerly, by torches, carried by a body of the military.

A late election at St Andrew's was attended with a circumstance somewhat singular. On the 1st of December the united College of St Salvador and St Leonard, in the University of St Andrew's, met for the election of a Professor of Natural Philosophy, in room of the late Dr Rotheram. Two of the candidates, the Rev. James M'Donald, D. D. minister of Kembach, in the county of Fife, and Thomas Jackson, A. M. Rector of the Academy at Ayr, were declared duly elected: the former supported by the votes of four Professors; the latter, by those of three Professors, and the Principal, who claimed a double vote. The election must therefore be determined in a court of law.

Law Intelligence.

Court of Session.

On the 10th Dec. the Court determined a curious and important question respecting a *wager*. In May 1797, two gentlemen had entered into a contract, regularly written and executed upon stamped paper, that in case at any time, in the course of ten years, the value of L.100 Sterling in the 3 per cent. consols should rise to L.70 Sterling, the one should pay to the other one hundred pounds sterling, with interest, after the same should fall due. On the other hand, the other party was to pay one hundred pounds Sterling if the 3 per cent. consols did not rise to L.70 Sterling in ten years, and both parties bound their heirs and executors to perform this agreement.—One of the gentlemen died, and the other, the present pursuer, when the 3 per cent. consols rose to L.70, brought the present action against the brother and heir of the deceased gentleman, who admitted he was heir, and liable to pay all his brother's just debts; but contended on the one hand, that this was a *gaming wager*, and no action could lie upon it. It was answered on the other side, that this was not a gaming wager, such as *horse racing*, money lost at *cards*, *dice*, &c. but a *fair contract*. The question came before Lord Bannatyne, Ordinary, who found that "the contract libelled was not actionable in this Court, and assoilzied the defender." The Lord Ordinary afterwards ordered informations, and reported the case to the Court, when their Lordships found "that the contract libelled on was not actionable in this Court, and therefore assoilzied the defender, and found the pursuer liable in expences."

Theatrical Intelligence.

Young Roscius.

A very extraordinary young actor has lately appeared on the English stage, whose wonderful performance now engross-

grosses the whole attention of the dramatic connoisseurs. His name is William Henry West Betty, is only 13 years of age, having been born at Shrewsbury in September 1791. His father some years ago engaged in the linen trade in the neighbourhood of Belfast, and in summer 1802, Mrs Siddons having a temporary engagement at that theatre, the youth, for the first time he had ever seen a play, went to see the tragedy of Pizarro. The astonishing performance of this inimitable actress, in the part of Elvira, affected him most powerfully, and made such an impression on his infant mind, as nothing could erase. When he came home he told his father with a look of enthusiasm, and in a most pathetic tone of voice, "That he would certainly die if he was not a player." Every thing not connected with this his favourite object was tiresome and insipid. His propensity grew more and more rooted, and his importunities became at length irresistible. His parents, unable to divert him from his purpose, were compelled to think seriously of the practicability of indulging him. Mr Atkins the Belfast manager, induced by the reports he had heard, offered to realize our hero's hopes, by allowing him to perform such parts as he might incline for four nights. The part of *Osman* in the tragedy of Zara was his first choice, and accordingly in August 1803, he was announced *as a young Gentleman only eleven years of age.* His other characters were *Douglas*, *Romeo*, and *Rolla*. The house was crowded every night, and the audience expressed equal astonishment and admiration at his performance.

He appeared at the Glasgow Theatre last spring, and met with unbounded applause.—In July last he was announced to the Edinburgh audience as the *Young Roscius*, and he performed the above, with some other characters of a higher and more arduous cast, viz. *Richard*, *Hamlet*, *Tancred*, and *Octavian*, (in the Mountaineers), to overflowing houses, which shewed their approbation of his wonderful endowments by the warmest plaudits.

Mr Home, (the aged author of *Douglas*) was present behind the scenes at the representation of this excellent and favourite tragedy. At the conclusion of the play, he acknowledged the unexpected gratification he had received, that he had never seen the part of *Douglas* better performed, and that the talents of the *Young Roscius* were great beyond *any thing he had conceived.*

He performed last autumn at different theatres in the west of England, viz. Birmingham (where his benefit produced L.266), Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool.

The *Young Roscius* is this winter engaged both at Covent Garden and Drury lane theatres. The terms are said to be at the former house, L.50 a-night, for 12 nights, and a free benefit. At the latter L.100 a-night.

On the 1st December he made his first appearance at Covent Garden in Achmet in Barbarossa. The house was so crouded that many ladies fainted, and were carried out, and great numbers were excluded altogether. He was here greeted with the most tumultuous applause throughout his whole performance, which is commented upon by the London critics in a style of the most laboured and extravagant panegyric.—He continues to play alternately at both houses, and the receipts one evening at Covent Garden exceeded L.800.

With regard to his personal qualities, he is handsome and well made, and tall of his age; his countenance very pleasing, and his eyes quick and expressive; of a fair and bright complexion; his voice uncommonly clear and distinct, and his under tones strong, all which he manages with singular skill; his memory is so retentive, that he refuses the aid of the prompter;—his attitudes are elegant, and he shews a gracefulness in the disposition of his limbs, which the best actors have found it difficult to acquire. His judgment is extremely correct, his conception astonishingly just, and he has never been detected in an improper emphasis. But his knowledge of what is called stage effect and stage management, is his most extraordinary and conspicuous endowment: In this the oldest actor does not excell him—he never loses sight of the scene, but keeps always up in the most correct time with those who are performing with him. In short, nature seems to have endowed him with a most singular genius, and if he be at all progressive, he will soon leave every other actor at an unspeakable distance behind him.

With all these wonderful qualities, however, in his private deportment, he displays

displays the manners and feelings of boys of his own age. He participates in the usual games and sports of youth. His disposition is very docile and benevolent, and he is free from all pride and vanity, but posesses a just confidence in his genius and talents.

Master Betty has been introduced to their Majesties, and to the Prince of Wales, who received him with marks of much condescension and regard. His Royal Highness was very liberal in his applause at all his performances.

Prices of Oat Meal in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

Dec. 4. 17d. Dec. 11. and 18. 16d.
Dec. 25. 15½d.

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1804.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Pease.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Dec. 3.	84	116	40	47	30	33	50	56
10.	82	116	38	50	32	34	48	54
17.	86	118	40	52	29	31	48	52
24.	84	114	40	50	28	30	46	50

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1804.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Peafe.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Dec. 7.	50	0	31	0	21	6	20	0
14.	52	6	30	0	21	0	20	6
16.	49	0	30	0	20	0	20	0

PREFERMENTS.

The Right Rev. Dr Nathaniel Alexander, Bishop of Killaloe, is promoted to the united Bishoprics of Downe and Connor, vice Dr Dickson deceased.

The Rev. Lord Robert Tottenham is promoted to the Bishoprick of Killaloe, vice Dr Alexander.

The Earl of Caledon has been chosen a representative Peer of Ireland, vice the Earl of Leitrim deceased.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, at Florence, Count Baldelli, Knight of the order of St Stephen, &c. to Signora Lucretia Cicciaporci, only child of Signor Antonio Cicciaporci, and niece to Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart.

Nov. 3. At Leith, John Cheyne, M. D. to Miss Macartney, daughter of the late Dr Macartney, of Antrim.

—. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, James Oliver, Esq. of Georgia, to Miss Meldrum.

5. At Viscountess Duncan's, Edinburgh, Major Ferguson of the Ayrshire militia, son of Charles Ferguson, Esq. to the Hon. Henrietta Duncan, daughter of the late Viscount Duncan. [*See Deaths.*]

—. At Arndilly house, William Macdowall, Esq. to Miss Louisa Helen Dunbar, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Dunbar, Bart. of Durn.

6. At London, Captain Robert Campbell, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Maria Edgar, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Edgar.

7. At Glasgow, Mr Robert Carse, copper smith, to Miss Herriot, daughter of Alexander Herriot, Esq. of Maryston.

—. Charles Melville, Esq. of the island of Trinidad, to Mrs Orde, widow of the late Thomas Orde, Esq.

—. Mr William Horne, to Miss Mary Robe, of Kentish Town.

—. Lately, at Totness, Major Adams, of the 2d dragoon guards, son of William Adams, Esq. M. P. for that borough, to Miss Lovelace.

—. At London, Charles Edmondstone, Esq. eldest son of Sir Archibald Edmondstone, Bart. to Miss Louisa Hotham, youngest daughter of Sir Beaumont Hotham, one of the Barons of Exchequer.

—. At ditto, Captain Lewis Shepherd, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Anderson, of Gray's Inn Lane.

—. At Bray, Captain George Edward Raitt, of the 2d regiment of foot, to Miss Frances Jane Joliffe, youngest daughter of the late William Joliffe, Esq. Member for Petersfield.

13. At Edinburgh, Alexander Paul, Esq. merchant, Perth, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the late Mr Ebenezer Wilson, of Dumfries.

—. At ——, the Rev. Christopher Greig, Dunfermline, to Miss Elizabeth Morison, eldest daughter of William Morison, Esq. Greenock,

— At ditto Capt. Francis Edmondston, Edinburgh militia, to Miss Agnes Boyle, daughter of the late James Boyle, Esq. of Tullymurdoch.

—. At Dundee, John Alison, Esq. merchant, to Miss Katharine Ramsay, daughter of David Ramsay, Esq. merchant there.

—. At Dublin, Brigadier General Payne,

Payne, to the Hon. Miss Quin, daughter of Lord Adair.

13. The Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar, brother to Lord Clifden, to Miss Hunt, of Llanhydack.

—. At Wexford, Captain Fortescue, nephew of Lord Clermont, to Miss Margaret Meredith.

14. At Edinburgh, Captain Innes, Scotch Brigade, to Miss Margaret Liddell, eldest daughter of Andrew Liddell, Esq.

22. At Aberdeen, the Rev. William Skinner, to Miss Jean Johanna Brand, daughter of James Brand, Esq.

24. At London, the Hon. Berkley Paget, son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to Miss Grimston, niece to Lord Viscount Grimston.

—. Captain F. Cockburn, son of the late Sir James Cockburn, Bart. to Miss Sandys, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Sandys, and niece to the Earl of Tankerville.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Lawson, seedmerchant, to Miss E. J. Hamilton, daughter of the late Mr Hamilton of Redhall.

26. At Innerkip, Captain Archibald Alexander, of the ship Mary, to Miss Janet Hunter, daughter of Mr Robert Hunter, Greenock.

—. At Glasgow, Mr John Forlong, to Miss Elizabeth Jack.

—. At Forfar, the Rev. Thomas Dick, minister of the associate congregation, Stirling, to Miss Elizabeth Edie, daughter of the late Mr John Edie, of Auchtenv.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Robert Morehead, third son of the late William Morehead, Esq. of Herbertshire, to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the deceased Dr Charles Wilson, Professor of Church History in the university of St Andrew's.

—. Frederic Grace, Esq. of Brighton, to Miss Augusta HarriotGregory, fourth daughter of John Gregory, Esq. of Chelsea.

—. Robert William Tait, Esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Tollemach, eldest daughter of Thomas Tollemach, Esq. of Petersham, Surry.

—. At Edin. William Simpson, Esq. of Parson's Green, Cashier of the Royal Bank, to Miss Isabella Glasford, daughter of the late John Glasford, Esq. of Dougalstown.

—. At Balgonie Castle, Daniel Macqueen Esq. Edinburgh, to Miss Isobel Ainslie, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

28. At London, William Courtney, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Leslie, daughter of Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. and the Countess of Rothes.

30. At Glasgow, Robert Watt, Esq. younger of Glentore, to Miss Margaret Stirling, daughter of Sir John Stirling, Bart. of Glorat.

Dec. 3. At Ayr, Mr Hugh Aitken, to Miss Elizabeth Aird, daughter of William Aird, Esq. late of Jamaica.

—. At Ayr, Lieut. William Glen, of the late 2d battalion 5th regiment of foot, to Miss Jean Campbell.

—. At ——, Mr Charles Cunningham, merchant, Hamilton, to Miss Helen Cunningham, daughter of Mr Andrew Cunningham, Drasan.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 22. At Malta, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Robert Ross, of the 20th regiment, a son.

Nov. —. At Brunswick, Princess William of Brunswick, a Prince.

—. The Lady of Lord Viscount Chetwynd, a son.

—. The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, a daughter.

—. At Romford, in Essex, the Lady of Dr Scott, surgeon, 23d light dragoons, a son.

16. At London, the Lady of Sir David Wedderburne, Bart. a son.

—. At ditto, the Lady of Captain Broughton, of the Royal Navy, a son and heir.

—. At Sunning-hill, the Lady of William Alves, Esq. a son.

—. At the Hall, near Donegal, the Lady of Col. M. G. Montgomery, a daughter.

21. At London, Mrs Russel, of Harleyford-place, Kennington, a daughter.

Dec. —. The Lady of Vice Admiral Sir Charles Henry Knowles, a daughter.

1. At Bartley Lodge, Hampshire, the Lady of Charles Lyell, Esq. of Kinnordy, a son.

—. At Elie Lodge, Fifeshire, the Lady of Admiral Duddingston, a son.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Boswell, wife of Mr Alexander Boswell, writer, a son.

—. The Lady of Captain Sheddon of 15th dragoons, a son.

2. At

2. At Rolleston House, Staffordshire, the Lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. a son and heir.

3. At ——, the Lady of James Lloyd Harris, Esq. of Nibley House, a son and heir.

—. At Sir David Ogilvy's house near Richmond, Lady Ogilvy, a son and heir.

4. At London, Lady Charlotte Lennox, a daughter, being the twelfth child in the 13th year of her marriage.

12. At Kelso, Mrs Murray, wife of Mr James Murray, civil engineer, a son.

13. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Robertson M'Donald, of Kinlochmoidart, a son.

DEATHS.

1803. November 1st In Camp, at Cuttach, Mr Henry Painter, assistant surgeon to the 17th regiment of native infantry, on the Madras establishment, eldest son of Mr Peter Painter, farmer at Newmills, Fifeshire.

1804. May 25. At Ellichpoor, Lieut. Charles Gordon, in the 22d year of his age, son of James Gordon, Esq. Craughly; a young man universally esteemed and beloved.

June. At Kingston, Jamaica, Thomas Chisholm, Esq. many years an eminent merchant there.

—. At ditto, Mr John M'Iver eldest son of Mr Charles M'Iver, one of the Harbour Masters of Greenock.

—. In Clarendon Parish, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr Eneas M'Leod, surgeon, son of Mr Alexander M'Leod, Old Deer.

—. In Montego Bay, Jamaica, William Hunter, Esq.

August 11. At Demerara, Mr John Hope, surgeon, late of the island of Nevis, much and justly regretted.

—. At Trinidad, Mr John Holmes, surgeon, formerly of Paisley.

29. At Antigua, of the yellow fever, Brig. Gen. Dunlop of Dunlop. Till within a few days of his death, his attention had cheered, and contributed to save all the sufferers by the disease to which he fell a victim; and its progress in himself, after the lamented loss of his nephew (Capt. Vans) had been probably accelerated by efforts not more painful than honourable to his affections and magnanimity. His companions in arms have always borne testimony to his zeal and courage. Those who have been commanded by him, will long remember his paternal care, and his friends can never forget the unshaken sincerity of his attachment.—The following is an extract from a sermon on his death, as delivered by the Reverend Mr Brisbane, minister of Dunlop, on Sunday the 2d of December.—"To an understanding highly cultivated, he added the best affections of the heart, and, to both, the most correct and engaging manners. Whatever, indeed, could adorn him as a man, endear him as a relation, or give excellence to his rank, he possessed in an eminent degree. How estimable he was will be long remembered by the people among whom he lived—who looked up to him as their head, and considered him as their friend. Fond of a country life, blessed with an independent fortune, and happy in his friends, he had every inducement to remain at home. But nothing could detain him from the post of duty and of danger when the service of his country required it. And it was there that he fell a victim to disease and death—to the lasting regret of all who knew him, and the inexpressible grief of his aged mother and mourning relations."

Sept. 6. At Westmoreland, Jamaica, Hugh Cameron, Esq. formerly of Glasgow, son of the late John Cameron of Carntyne, Esq.

7. At Charlestown, South Carolina, James Wilson, eldest son of the late John Wilson, Esq. of Stirling.

7. At Dominica, in the 19th year of his age, Mr Robert Dunbar, eldest son of the late William Dunbar, Esq. London.

14. At Nunce, parish of St David's, Jamaica, Mr James Smith, son of Mr George Smith, cotton manufacturer, Glasgow.

Sept. On his passage from London to Jamaica, Mr John Simpson, merchant Falmouth, Jamaica.

Nov. At Clarenfurth, in Carinthia, the Princess Maria Theresa of Savoy, wife of Count D'Artois.

—. At Petersburgh, Field Marshal Count Moushin Poushkin, who commanded the army in the last war against Sweden.

10. At Dunkeld, Miss Katharine Robertson, Fascally, in the 81st year of her age.

14. At ——, the Hon. Paget Bayly, Captain

Captain in the Royal Navy, and brother to the Earl of Uxbridge.

14. At Conway, Wales, on her way to Ireland, the Hon. Miss Stewart, third daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.

15. At Edinburgh, Lieut. John Wilson of the Dumfrieshire militia.

16. At Dundee, Mrs William Baxter.

17. At Shottesbrook House, Berks, Arthur Vansittart, Esq. one of the Verdurers of Windsor Forest, in the 79th year of his age.

18. At Sunny Bank, near Aberdeen, Major Mercer, of Auchnacanty.

18. At Dundee, Mrs Gordon, relict of the late Mr Gordon of Woodhaven.

19. At Banff, James Duff, Esq.

21. At Teddington, Middlesex, Robert Barker, Esq.

21. At Durham, Richard Bell, Esq. Major Commandant of the Chester-le-street volunteers.

22. At Glasgow, Mr William Cross, merchant.

23. At Newburgh, the Rev. Alexander Pirie, minister of a Congregational Church in Newburgh, in the 68th year of his age, and 43d of his ministry. In his public character, he discovered a a deep acquaintance with the Scriptures, an enlightened mind, and a great liberality of sentiment.—In private life, his piety was unaffected and exemplary; while his amiable dispositions, sincerity of friendship, and engaging conversation, endeared him to his friends.

23. At Bath, in the 90th year of his age, the Rev. Richard Graves, Rector of Claverton, author of the Spiritual Quixote, and various other works.

23. At Dunfermline, Mrs Black, wife of David Black, Esq. of Bandrum.

25. At Edinburgh, Mr Daniel Walker, writing master, in the 24th year of his age, much regretted.

25. At Bath, where he took refuge about eight years since from the troubles on the Continent, the venerable Dr Maclaine, fifty years minister of the English church at the Hague, and well known as the translator of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, the author of Letters to Soame Jenyns, Sermons, &c.

26. At Grangemouth, Mrs Jean Steele, spouse to Mr Henry Swinton, much lamented. To a young and numerous family she gave an upright, faithful, and unwearied example in the sacred duties of religion: and as she lived in its best principles, she died, as a Christian, in its purest hopes. To a disconsolate husband her loss is an afflicting dispensation; and combining the fruits of an unaffected beneficence with a steady friendship, her memory will long subsist in the hearts of her many friends, who revered her worth.

26. At Perth, Mrs John Greig, much and justly regretted.

26. At Thorny-bank, John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnfield.

27. At Inverary, Mr Alexander Campbell, merchant there, much regreted.

28. At London, William Adair Jackson, Esq. one of the Directors of the East India Company.

28. At Leith Walk, Mr William Crow, late of West Fenton.

28. At Banff, George Clark Ogilvie, Esq.

29. At Edinburgh, Mr James Russel, late upholsterer in Edinburgh.

29. At Scotsburn, Roderick Mackenzie of Scotsburn, Esq.

29. At Hull, Isabella Campbell, infant daughter of Mr Dougal Campbell, surgeon, 2d Warwick regiment.

29. At Woolfords, Lanarkshire, Mrs Janet Alston, and on the 3d Dec. Daniel Brown, Esq, of Woolfords, her husband, both much and justly regreted by their friends and a numerous circle of acquaintance. Mr Brown's death will be long felt by the inhabitants of the parish of Carnwath, being of a truly pious and benevolent disposition, ever ready to promote the happiness of others, and to render himself useful to society.

30. At Edinburgh, Miss Veronica Wood, daughter of Mr Thomas Wood, surgeon.

Dec. 1. At his seat at Berrington, in the county of Hereford, after a long and painful illness, and in the 75th year of his age, the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, fourth son of the third Earl of Oxford; a Member of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Radnor, Senior Alderman (or Father) of the city of London, President of St Bartholomew's Hospital, &c.

1. At Walcot-place, Lambeth, James Adams, Esq. late of the island of Barbadoes, aged 76.

1. At Earlsferry, Bailie Alexander Sunter, at an advanced age, having been upwards of forty years a Magistrate in that burgh. He was esteemed by his nume-

numerous acquaintances, for the sincerity of his friendship, and for the goodness of heart which uniformly appeared in his conduct.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Master Daniel Stewart, only child of Mr Neil Stewart merchant.

1. At Bath, Sir James Strong, Bart.

1. At London, Miss Henrietta Mary Blane, eldest daughter of Dr Blane, of Cleveland row.

2. At London, after a very long illness, Mrs Hatsell, the Lady of John Hatsell, Esq. Clerk of the House of Commons.

3. At his house in Pentonville, William Haig, Esq. in the 57th year of his age, after a long and painful illness.

2. At his seat at Clere-Hall, Sir John Dick, Bart. in the 85th year of his age. He died worth 160,000l. the whole of which he has left in equal divisions to Mr Carr, Mr Simmons, the Rev. Mr Cleaver, and Dr Vaughan, his physician, after a reservation of annuities of 160l. per annum each to his house-keeper and the servant who attended his person; and one of 200l. to Col. Pleydel.

3. At Edinburgh, in the 80th year of his age, Mr Arthur Bruce, many years Secretary to the Natural History Society of Edinburgh; a man much and deservedly esteemed for his knowledge and skill as a practical agriculturist, and for the variety of scientific information acquired by his own persevering industry, in the midst of the laborious occupations of an active life. But the excellent qualities of his heart formed the most distinguishing features of his character, and will be long and affectionately remembered by those who had access to know the mildness, cheerfulness, and benevolence of his temper; his exemplary integrity and worth; and the primitive simplicity of his manners.

3. At Bath, the Lady of Sir Francis Baring, Bart.

4. At Newhall, near Aberdeen, James Mellis of Newhall, Esq.

4. At Ayr, Miss Elizabeth M'Gallan, daughter of the late Mr John M'Gallan, Ayr.

4. At Ayr, Mrs Agnes Woods, spouse of Mr Geo. Morrison, jun. merchant Glasgow.

5. At London, Francis John Brough, Esq. of Newark upon Trent.

5. At Dundee, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs Hunter of Balskelly, relict of the late Alexander Hunter, Esq. of Blackness.

5. At his house in Percy Street, London, Thomas Gordon, Esq. of Balmaghie, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the 69th year of his age. On the 11th December, the remains of this gentleman were removed, with all the funeral pomp imaginable, from his house in Percy-street for interment, at St George's new burial ground, Paddington. The funeral procession, being one of the grandest known in London for some time, moved in the following order, viz.

Eight Mutes on Horseback, with Black Scarfs.

Escutcheons with Ribbons and Bands.

Sixteen Porters, with Caps, Scarfs, Bands, &c.

A Porter with a Lid, with various Plumes of Feathers, bearing the Arms and Insignia of the *Gordons of the North*, followed by six Insignia Porters, robed.

A HEARSE,

With six Horses, completely covered and ornamented with his Arms, Banners, and Insignia, with elegant gilt Inscriptions, Flags, Banners, &c.

Twelve Pall Bearers, Attendants.

Sundry Horsemen two and two, with Scarfs, &c.

Seven Mourning Coaches and Six, each attended by two Porters, followed by two Mutes on Horseback.

The Family Carriage, and three Servants, in Mourning.

The procession closed with fourteen private carriages.

5. At Glasgow, Mr John Augur, late brickmaker there.

5. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Darling, teacher of mathematics there.

6. At his seat at Keddleston, in Derbyshire, in the 78th year of his age, the Right. Hon. Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale, a Baronet, Doctor of Laws, and a Vice-President of the Middlesex Hospital. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest surviving son, the Hon. — Curzon, now Lord Scarsdale, who represented the county of Derby in two successive Parliaments.

6. At Edinburgh, Mrs Steedman, much regretted.

6. At Edinburgh, of a decline, Miss Deans, only daughter of the late Dr James Deans.

8. At

8. At Edinburgh, Miss Charlotte Augusta Colquhoun, second daughter of the deceased Sir George Colquhoun of Tillyquhoun, Bart.

9. At Edinburgh, Miss Marion Carfrae, daughter of Mr James Carfrae merchant, Edinburgh.

9. At Edinburgh, Charles Fergusson, Esq. formerly merchant in London, second son of the deceased Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart. late one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr George Gairdner, merchant, Richmond, Virginia.

9. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Leigh, daughter of the late Duke of Chandos.

9. At London, George Salmon, Esq. of Nantwich, formerly Deputy Governor of Fort Marlborough, East Indies.

11. At London, at a very advanced age, Josiah Boydell, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Cheap; a man of uncommon perseverance and industry, and justly esteemed for his liberal patronage of the fine arts. Through the whole of his very meritorious life he may be considered as a full illustration of the character of Hogarth's, *Industrious Apprentice*. By diligence, sobriety, and prudence, he raised himself to the highest civil honour, and "bore his faculties so meekly," that all who knew him respected his character, and rejoiced in his success. But these virtues were by no means the leading features of his character, which was distinguished for liberality, and a spirit of enterprize that has augmented the reputation of his country. His great national work, the Shakespeare Gallery, and the splendid edition of the plays of our immortal Dramatist, will remain eternal monuments of his zeal for the Arts, and his regard for the honour of his country. In private life he was esteemed for his probity, his patronage of modest merit, and his faithful and affectionate fulfilment of all relative duties. He preserved his faculties to the close of his advanced life, and ended it with the tranquillity of a true Christian. His death was occasioned by an inflammation of the lungs, brought on by a severe cold, caught in the conscientious discharge of his official duty, at the last Sessions in the Old Bailey.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that *D*'s Essay has, from its extreme length, and from the pressure of other materials, been unavoidably delayed to a future Number.

F., and the "Journey over the Grampians," are received, and are under consideration.

W. is at perfect liberty to accommodate his friend with the use of his Essay.

The *Zetland Decision* is received.

M. P.'s first poetical attempt is promising, but he must acquire a greater measure of correctness before his productions can meet the public eye.

It is singular, that the poem from an *Old Batchelor* should happen to coincide *verbatim* with one which appeared about 30 years ago in a weekly magazine

Caerlaverock Castle will appear in our next.

Useful information relative to the Topography, Antiquities, Manufactures, and Commerce of Scotland, will be particularly acceptable

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Errata in our last. P. 814. col. 1. line 12. from bottom, *for* that of Pallas: when near its opposition, *read* that of Pallas, when near its opposition: col. 2. line 29. from bottom, *for* Theusard on Nichel, *read* Thenard on Nickel, l. 26. *for* nichel *read* nickel. l. 12. *for* nichel *read* nickel. l. 9. *for* Theusard *read* Thenard. l. 5. *for* a spontaneous *read* by a spontaneous. P. 815. col. 1. line 4. from bottom, *for* observing, read bating. P. 816. col. 1. l. 4. *for* Hillonges *read* Hellonges. col. 2. l. 18. *for* polen *read* pollen. l. 22. *for* Curadan *read* Curaudau. l. 27. *for* VAUS MONS *read* VAN MONS. l. 32. *for* ebulition *read* ebullition.

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